St. Paul's Cathedral from the West. A view of the Ludgate Hill approach, one of the schemes for the cathedral area included in the Royal Academy Exhibition.

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Journal

THE ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE BOARD LECTURES

The great success of the first of the Architectural Science Board's lectures exceeded even the anticipations of the committee. Their hope was that perhaps 50 to 60 people would come out on a Saturday for a series of entirely serious " post-graduate " lectures, but the programme attracted over 130—an audience mostly of architects but with a good sprinkling of surveyors and engineers, and including about 30 members of the Forces. Mr. Greaves' synopsis was obviously full of matters which were of general interest, and he raised enough points to fill out many more lectures and discussions. This meeting had the character, appropriate to the opening lecture of the series, of an excursion across the whole of the architect's territory. It was, however, very largely in conformity with the later lectures in that the basis of discussion was actual experience. In the discussion following Mr. Skempton's and Mr. Hausser's papers it was emphasised that even " soil mechanics," a branch of knowledge hitherto largely the province of scientists and engineers, could not be described as an exact science: if this is true of soil mechanics, we are certainly not within a calculable distance, nor probably ever shall be, of evolving an " exact " scientific background or basis to architectural practice. The proper picture is perhaps of the scientific organisation of a process, which already exists; a process of drawing into the architectural centre a host of sciences and technical services. This at present is largely haphazard but it can be organised and controlled. From the toughened and clarified architectural practice which will result a service can be rendered which will be more efficient, smooth working and convincing to the layman than can be possible if we are the embarrassed victims and not the masters of the process.

The two papers after the tea interval were both supremely able, simple expositions of contemporary knowledge on foundations; Mr. Skempton, of the B.R.S., on soil investigation, and Mr. Hausser, one of the engineers of the R.I.B.A. building, on structural foundations. The character which this session had of a school or university " seminar " was most encouraging to the Board's hopes that the lectures will develop into a continuing refresher course, a new architects' university.

This JOURNAL goes to press before it is possible to report the second Saturday's meeting. Mr. Skempton's paper will be printed in full in the next JOURNAL. The Board hope that when sufficient papers have been given they can be published together in a booklet so that a far bigger audience than can ever

be collected into the R.I.B.A. on a Saturday afternoon may have the benefit of these careful expositions.

In opening the first session, Mr. MacDonald, chairman of the A.S.B., said that the President of the Institute, Mr. Ansell, was suffering from an attack of tonsilitis, and very much regretted that he could not be present to give his blessing to this new venture on the part of the Institute.

The Council of the Institute had now formally constituted the Architectural Science Board, and the present meeting was the first public activity of the Board. The Board was very gratified to find that so many people were able to be present at a meeting held on a Saturday afternoon in order, as it were, to go back to school ; perhaps it showed that the course of lectures which had been arranged was felt by members of the Royal Institute and others engaged in the building industry to be well worth while.

The object of the meeting was not to gloat over the wrongs or to be sanctimonious over the rights, to dream or to build castles in the air ; its purpose was to make clear the necessary liaison and partnership which should exist between scientific research and the ordered, flourishing development of the art and the practice of building.

Before " going back to school " later in the afternoon, when talks would be given on " Some Considerations of Foundation Design," it would be well for architects to spend a short time looking at themselves as dispassionately as possible ; and for that purpose Mr. Greaves had been asked to give the first lecture. Mr. Greaves was a city councillor, and could not, therefore, be accused of locking himself up in his own drawing-closet. He had vitality and imagination, and at the beginning of the war, when many architects found their castles toppling down about them, he and his colleagues in a certain part of the Midlands got together and started a co-operative scheme of organising building. They got together with the builders, and they all pooled their technical resources ; and they not only talked about building but actually built. Moreover, their buildings were so pleasantly and thoughtfully planned that after the war they could be used for a real peace-time purpose.

MR. ANSELL AT SCALBY

As reported in the September JOURNAL, on 18 September, Mr. Ansell opened the new school at Scalby in the N. Riding of Yorkshire. , In declaring the building open, Mr. Ansell said that the occasion was a somewhat unusual one inasmuch as, though in a long and chequered career he had many times been opened, this was the first time he had acted in the more exalted capacity of opener.

He congratulated the committee, the architect and the contractors on having accomplished successfully a most difficult job in building so important a school in wartime, and under war conditions of shortage of materials and labour.

Mr. Ansell expressed his sorrow that Mr. Velarde was unable, owing to ill-health, to be present, and went on to give the audience a description of the approach of an architect to such a clearly defined problem as they had provided ; saying that when the decision had been made as to the subjects to be taught, the ages and numbers of the children, the architect designs an appropriate environment for all the activities included in their education. He creates an enclosure of the right kind of space in which these activities can be carried on with efficiency, health and comfort. The architect designs not only in plan but in three dimensions, and when he has produced his space enclosure, it is not enough that it be only functionally convenient. The architect, not by arrangement of his masses, gives an expression to the building that shall make it more than an efficient machine for teaching in. His school should not only be a place in which children may be educated but a very important part of that education. The school should be a gay, inviting place.

Mr. Ansell spoke of the difference which, in a modernist outlook, was made by scholarship. Modernism did not mean ignorance of the good things of the past in building.

Sir William Wordsworth proposed a vote of thanks to the President for undertaking so long a journey and for his interesting address.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS HOUSING PUBLICATIONS

The Library has obtained a complete set, barring a few issues now unobtainable, of the mimeographed committee documents of the League of Nations Health Organisation dealing with health and other aspects of urban and rural housing. These are important basic research documents which we are glad to be able to make generally available.

A GIFT FROM C. R. ASHBEE'S LIBRARY

The library has received an important gift from Mrs. C. R. Ashbee of 102 pamphlets and extracts from periodicals from the library of the late C. R. Ashbee. The greater part of the gift consists of publications on various aspects of civic art, town-planning park design and the provision and preservation of civic amenities, and represents particularly Mr. Ashbee's close attention to American practice. In addition there are many interesting monographs on buildings in this country and the U.S.A.

SALES OF WAR-DAMAGED BUILDINGS

The attention of the War Damage Commission has been drawn to the fact that there is, in certain quarters, a misapprehension with regard to the manner in which the rights of the various parties to receive payment from the War Damage Commission may be affected by the sale of buildings or land which have suffered war damage.

If a property is so seriously damaged as to be a total loss within the meaning of the War Damage Act, a value payment is made to the persons who hold proprietary interests in it at the time of the damage. If, on the other hand, the property is not so seriously damaged as to be a total loss the usual payment is a cost of works payment. This is made to the person who actually incurs the cost of repair. This person would normally be the purchaser if the sale is effected before the damage is made good.

Any person, therefore, who sells property which has suffered war damage at a price based on the assumption that he will receive from the Commission a payment representing the difference between the value of the property before the damage and the sum at which he sells it in its damaged state is liable to suffer serious loss if in fact it is eventually found that the property is one which can, and should, be repaired, since it is the purchaser who will be entitled to claim from the Commission the cost of the repair.

CHADWICK PUBLIC LECTURES

The following are among the Chadwick lectures to be given in the forthcoming months :—

Tuesday, 27 October, 2.30 p.m. MR. W. T. CRESWELL, K.C. [*Hon. A.*] on *The Forensic Aspects of Wartime Public Health Legislation*. At the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road.

Tuesday, 10 November, 2.30 p.m. MISS JOCELYN ADBURGHAM [*L.*] on *Land Settlement—Its Sanitary and Architectural Aspects and After-war Possibilities*. At the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street.

Miss Adburgham's lecture is a *Bossom Gift Lecture*. Mr. Alfred C. Bossom, M.P. [*F.*], will be in the chair. Admission is free.

WATER-COLOURS BY MR. CURTIS GREEN

An exhibition of water-colour drawings by Mr. Curtis Green, R.A. [*F.*], is to be held at Walker's Galleries, 118 New Bond Street, from 26 October until 25 November. The exhibition is described as of Holiday Drawings in the British Isles, France, Italy, Greece, Spain and Palestine.

A GIFT TO THE A.B.S.

The Architects' Benevolent Society has recently received an anonymous donation of £175. The Society's Council wish to express their very grateful thanks and appreciation for this most generous gift.

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY THE R.I.B.A. TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON DESIGN OF DWELLINGS OF THE CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITEE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

1. The R.I.B.A. was invited to submit evidence to the Sub-Committee. We have considered the terms of reference, which are: "To make recommendations as to the design, planning, layout, standards of construction and equipment of dwellings for the people throughout the country," and have decided to deal in our evidence with questions of policy, design and standards of accommodation, but to omit reporting on standards and methods of construction owing to lack of sufficient time.

We understand that the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee cover a study of housing in general, and are not limited to subsidised housing. We welcome this wide approach, and wish to point out that where the term "Housing" is used in this report it relates to the provision not only of houses but also to the provision of those amenities that are necessary to residential development.

2. The evidence is submitted under the following headings :—

I. General.
II. The Relationship between Housing and Town Planning.
III. Local Authority Development :
  A. Urban Houses.
  B. Rural Cottages.
  C. Flats.
IV. Private Enterprise Development.
V. Summary of Recommendations.

I. GENERAL

3. Dwellings which provide a reasonable standard of accommodation for living are necessary for the health and welfare of the nation. The importance of housing as part of a reconstruction programme demands that it must be dealt with on a national scale and must be integrated with other forms of development. It is considered essential to a planned development of housing that :—

i. Land should be controlled and classified for use, and industry should be well located.
ii. Requirements should be surveyed on a national scale and a housing programme formulated, capable of starting at any time and at least immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, and continuing without interruption until it is completed.
iii. The formulation, direction and control of the programme should be carried out with the closest co-operation of those responsible for national planning.

II. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Lack of Community Development in the Past

4. The inter-war period saw the building of four million houses. The influence of housing operations of such a scale on social conditions was not fully realised. Those houses were built largely on the periphery of towns and villages, often insufficiently related to the communities of which they now form part. The production of houses in the inter-war period was carried out by private enterprise mainly on a speculative basis, resulting in houses for sale for one section of the population, and by local authorities on the subsidised basis, resulting in houses to let for another. This split responsibility led to complete segregation. There was no co-operation between the two great arms of the house-building enterprise on matters of common interest. The size of operations demanded close attention to broad community requirements. Unfortunately, sound town-planning knowledge was not sufficiently widespread to establish conditions necessary to properly integrated communities and all types of development are now suffering from this. Had the large scale of operations been more fully realised in the early stages, better planning could have resulted. We feel it is of the utmost importance that arrangements should now be made which will conduce in future to better social organisation.

Community Development in the Future

5. In all cases, we believe that housing should incorporate facilities that will provide the population with the opportunities for enjoying a sense of belonging to and being responsible for their community and their surroundings. The size of communities will vary, but we believe that such development should incorporate the following principles :—

i. The community should be of such a size that it can support a natural social focus, but not be so large as to destroy a sense of unity.
ii. The community should, together with housing, include local shopping, commercial, business and light industrial premises, as well as administrative, educational and recreational buildings, properly related to open spaces.
iii. The community should include all sections of the population, all interests and all forms of development.
iv. The boundaries of the community should have administrative and physical significance.
v. Careful study of the relationship to central civic and social facilities and to industrial areas should be made, and transport facilities ensured.
vi. Access to large open spaces and to the country should be planned and ensured in perpetuity.

6. As town-planning knowledge advances, it will be easier to lay down fixed principles for community development. The size and type of community, the nature of the site and national exigencies will influence such development, giving innumerable variations of pattern. The provision of houses cannot be separated from these considerations, and we urge the need for the closest co-operation between the town-planning authorities and all responsible for housing and social developments in the planning layout and designing of new residential areas. Where such co-operation is unobtainable, we suggest that the local authorities' powers be enlarged to enable them to provide all necessary complementary development.

7. We recommend :—

i. That town planning and financial policy be positively directed towards the encouragement of balanced communities incorporating every kind of dwelling and those other buildings and amenities necessary to a full social life.

ii. That arrangements be made to ensure the closest collaboration between local authority and private enterprise in the planning of residential areas.

Central Direction

8. The need for closer attention to community requirements has repeatedly been put forward in Ministry of Health circulars and memoranda, with the full support of the R.I.B.A. That they were not incorporated in all local authority housing schemes under the Ministry's control nor in private enterprise development is indicative either of the lack of appreciation by those responsible for the social welfare of such communities, or the unsatisfactory nature of the financial arrangements, or the ineffectiveness of the control of the Ministry. We draw attention

to the great power of control vested in the Ministry of Health in connection with its duties under the Housing and Town Planning Acts, where it could have ensured that the principles it laid down for the guidance of local authorities had been more effectively carried out. We recall the attention given by its technical staff under the Addison regime which undoubtedly produced the best results, as far as communal arrangements were concerned, in the light of the knowledge of that period. The regrettable reduction of such technical control since that period has resulted in less attention being paid to this subject as well as to design in general. In our opinion a considerable increase in specialised, skilled direction will be necessary, and that centrally, regionally and locally, if we are to improve standards and to incorporate the recommendations which this report and others will suggest. In so far as the Ministry authorises housing work, and arranges for loan sanctions and subsidies, it shares, together with those who execute the work, the responsibility for seeing that first-class development results.

9. Research into consumer need is essential, and widespread publicity of the findings of research must be arranged. Only by such means can the science of housing advance.

10. We recommend :—

That highly competent, specialised advice be secured centrally, regionally and locally, to give direction to housing work, and that research and investigation be encouraged and widespread publicity arranged.

III. LOCAL AUTHORITY DEVELOPMENT

11. Between 1919 and 1939 the local authorities have been responsible for the erection of 1,112,000 of the 4,000,000 houses in this country. This is a remarkable achievement, yet it forms only a small part of the work that remains to be done to provide the houses necessary to ensure that living accommodation of a reasonable standard is available to all who need it.

12. The housing carried out by local authorities has not been uniformly satisfactory. The chief reasons for this are :—

(*a*) That change of Government policy has prevented the continuous development of a planned programme.

(*b*) That for various reasons, low cost came to be regarded as of paramount importance, often at the expense of amenity.

(*c*) That local housing authorities in many cases did not or could not secure specialised advice or assistance, although the R.I.B.A. adopted practical measures to stimulate and encourage them to employ qualified architects for housing work.

13. The selection of sites, layout, planning, design and supervision of all housing should be the real responsibility of architects and technicians in touch with local conditions and ways of living. In connection with very large housing schemes, groups of architects should be selected to work as a team. The adoption of such means should ensure a true architectural variety in the enormous housing programmes of the future. It is most important, too, that the actual designers of the various schemes should be given an equal status to administrative, financial, welfare and other people connected with the work, and the practice of employing architectural assistants under the direction of engineers, on work which is predominantly social and architectural, should cease : the training and approach of the two professions are poles apart.

A. URBAN HOUSES

14. **Design.** Where local authority housing has in the past been dull and institutional people have used the expression, " It looks like a council house " as a term of disparagement. Perhaps one of the chief incentives to the speculative builder in adding fake fronts and cheap ornament is the effort to make his houses look as little like the council house as possible. If both are of good design, variation in character would not create invidious comparison. It is the natural and quite understandable desire of people to have a little individuality in their houses, but to gain an effect of individuality and variety it is not necessary to vary the architectural treatment of every house. Variation in the sizes and types of houses and flat blocks in the same neighbourhood, intelligent tree planting, siting and layout can give great individuality and character, and make the occupants feel that their district and home has something special about it, and their street a friendly atmosphere.

15. **Layout.** The value of good layout design and of landscape architecture has not been sufficiently appreciated. The alignment of streets, the relationship of houses to each other, to open space or to tree groups, and accidents of the terrain form the elements of three-dimensional design under an open sky. These " scenic " factors have as much influence on the inhabitants of a community as the shape of their individual houses. When these design factors are developed thoughtfully, then the layout represents the right relationship of the area to its neighbours and to the outer world, as well as to the earth and to the sky. The lack of appreciation for the need of these relationships is, perhaps, the explanation of the soulless monotony to be found in some housing developments.

16. The layout is the framework of a housing scheme. Good layout design is therefore as important as good house design. Its success will largely depend on imaginative use and development of natural features, and proper planning for foot or motor traffic to and from houses to places of work and other facilities. We urge that far greater care should be given to layout design in the development of housing schemes than in the past.

17. **Density.** A too rigid interpretation of the various density requirements has often stultified any attempts to secure variation in development, so much so that practice had settled down to the siting of houses along roads, or in culs-de-sac, in stark symmetry. If we are to see the building of another four million houses, we must be able to plan more flexibly in order to prevent the repetition of monotonous patterns. Besides demanding the application of greater imagination, improvement could be achieved by the reconsideration of the measures for density regulations. Density checks might be revised to relate to maximum floor areas, on nett site areas, coupled with overall density on gross areas, to include for roads, open spaces, children's playgrounds, allotments, etc., apart from the provision of playing fields and parks, for which an allowance of seven acres per thousand head of population has been suggested and with which we agree.

18. **Roads.**

i. Main roads serving 'bus routes and giving access to shopping and other facilities and places of work should be planned as minor parkways, and houses should not be sited along them.

ii. Service roads to dwellings have often been too expensive. The natural reaction has been to reduce the cost of roads per house by using as little as possible of this expensive frontage, to the detriment of the plan of the house. The aim should be, more frontage and freer planning, at less cost. This can be achieved by the subjugation of the old type road widths complex of many local authorities and more attention to the suggestions under the model clauses for access roads and paths in connection with town-planning schemes.

19. **Planting.** Modern practice concerning planting in this country has not followed the best precedents. The scale of cottage development has led to indiscriminate planting of small trees and shrubs emphasising the smallness of the pattern. Effective planting can only be carried out by the combination of small and large trees. After-care is a necessary corollary to good planting. Smaller trees should be planted in the gardens at the back of houses, giving privacy without too much loss of sunlight. We would stress the very small expense of adding such amenity. Individual front gardens might be omitted, giving wider green margins to the roads. Where front gardens are retained, enclosures should be low and designed as part of the scheme.

20. **House Grouping.** The prevailing tendency to monotony of development has been emphasised by the repetition of standardised " Siamese Twin " semi-detached house types, varied

by an occasional block of four. This monotonous pattern can be broken by the use of a far greater number and variety of house types, securing a mixture in a well-designed architectural grouping of single- two- and three-storey houses and flat development. A close grouping of dwellings in terrace formation, in streets, squares and crescents may, without sacrificing the low density, not only allow of more effective provision of communal facilities in the form of greens, gardens and open spaces, but may also be conducive to the creation of a stronger civic pride than can a scattered form of development. Such variety would reflect the need to provide for accommodation for a greater variety in family sizes and in the size of gardens than hitherto.

21. The immediate post-war problem of reconstruction may raise the question of density in urban areas. It is important to maintain an urban atmosphere in these areas. We believe that terrace housing at frontages from 20 to 25 feet can be completely satisfactory and would be welcomed by an urban population. Such development is particularly suitable for small house densities of sixteen to twenty houses to the acre. Here we particularly emphasise the need to consider a mixed development of houses and flats, knowing that such mixture of types of dwelling for varied accommodation would create opportunities for providing attractive grouping.

22. **Houses for Families.** The recommended standards set up by the Tudor Walters' Committee in 1918 were of a generous nature. Though the recommendations were followed in the main throughout the inter-war period, a depression of standards took place round about 1930. The standard adopted during that period for a family of five persons was 760 square feet superficial area for a house of three bedrooms, with living room, kitchen and bathroom. We consider that this area cannot provide adequate accommodation for a family of five. Adjustments of this low standard will have to be carried out in post-war building to provide for the wider interests that modern life has brought, not only to the family as a whole, but to each individual within the family. The reaction has already set in. We understand that the average area for the immediate pre-war years was about 800 feet super.

We consider that the minimum detail requirements for a house for a family of five are as follows :—

23. **Living Room.** The Tudor Walters' standard is 180 square feet. Where there is no parlour and where no eating accommodation is provided for in the kitchen, we would suggest the size be enlarged to 200 square feet. This room should be planned for space for sofa, two armchairs, good-sized table, dresser or cabinet, other chairs and space for circulation. A satisfactory arrangement of the space is sub-division into two areas, one for sitting room round the fireplace, the other for working at a table or for meals. The window is to be preferred on the long side, and should have a good aspect.

24. **Kitchen-Scullery.** The Tudor Walters' standard of 80 square feet is satisfactory where the room is used solely as a workshop, but this area needs careful planning to ensure the maximum possible space for fittings. Wall space should provide for placing of cooker, two draining boards, sink, table, store cupboard, and another cupboard to be fitted according to the uses of the room. The communication between kitchen-scullery and living-room needs more careful study. It can be by means of hatch, of single door or double doors.

25. There are many relationships in planning needs between eating, living and cooking, varying from the complete separation of these functions to their inclusion in one room. The following three alternative plan arrangements probably give the variations suitable to various reasonable desires :—

i. Separate dining room or dining space in the living room with the kitchen-scullery separated as a work area only.

ii. Additional space in the kitchen-scullery for a small table for breakfast and snacks, while main meals are served in the living room. This would require an addition of 30 square feet to the scullery.

iii. Space set aside for dining recess in the kitchen-scullery where all meals are taken, requiring an additional space of 50 square feet. Where these areas are added to the kitchen some reduction might be considered in the living room.

26. **Kitchen Equipment.** The standard of equipment provided in kitchens has been poor. Provision should be made for two draining boards beside the sink, and an extension of these on the same level to form a small working table. There should be provision for shelving for pots and pans. Space should be allowed for a plate rack. A certain amount of shelving should be provided near the sink, and the cooker properly positioned in relation to windows and doors. Provision should be made for dry goods store and crockery store, either in the form of a dresser or other cupboards. We recommend the fitting-up of the kitchen as a real workshop built up of hard-wearing materials and well-made simple fitments. Built-in cupboards should not displace all open shelving or encroach too much on table space. We think that the general demand for more complete kitchen equipment could be met by the establishment of standards so as to prepare the way for mass production and reduction in costs.

27. **Larder.** The area for larder requirements, 16 square feet, has been found to be too large except in rural cottages. The size of a larder in urban areas might very well be reduced to about 4 square feet. The importance of proper ventilation and proper orientation of the larder has often been neglected. The provision of small refrigerators, particularly in flats, would be a welcomed amenity, though it could not replace the need for a ventilated cupboard for stores.

28. **Cooking.** It is generally agreed that the kitchen range is out of date except in cases where coal is easily obtained and is cheap. Where services are available, the gas or electric cooker is used. A careful study of cooking requirements should be encouraged by the Ministry with a view to producing sound and economic design.

29. **Hot Water and Heating.** We consider it essential for each house to have a constant supply of hot water. Further research is needed into the design of combined cooking and heating appliances. Investigation is also needed into methods of insulation to prevent the dispersal of heat wastefully.

30. **Laundry and Utility.** The usual practice of providing a copper for boiling clothes near the kitchen is reasonably satisfactory, but really suitable accommodation for drying clothes is seldom provided. The hanging of clothes to dry in the kitchen or in the living room leads to an atmosphere of dampness and untidiness. We consider that a drying cupboard might be provided. This could be situated in a utility room planned in relation to the kitchen, where provision could also be made for storage of brooms, wringer and other equipment better kept away from cooking and eating arrangements. In larger houses provision could be made for a washing sink under the table top in the utility room so that washing does not interfere with cooking. The utility room would also provide space for children's outside shoes, wet coats, gum boots, etc., and a place to do odd jobs. Meters and stopcocks and fuseboards might be housed suitably in the utility space. It is suggested that in flats a convenient arrangement for laundry is to include in the bathroom a copper and a sink, so that laundry work can be carried out away from the kitchen. A good-sized linen cupboard should be provided in the house.

31. **Garden.** The garden forms an outdoor room on the ground floor, from which there would be direct access to the house. An essential part of the accommodation to a house is a garden shed, which should be carefully sited. It should not be considered as part of the total superficial area. The area of the shed should be from about 50 square feet to 80 square feet, and larger in rural areas. Rating authorities, who at present place a premium on improvisations as compared with properly incorporated garden sheds, should be discouraged from this practice.

32. **Bedrooms.** The Tudor Walters' standards of 150, 110 and 80 square feet for the three bedrooms are adequate, but are frequently badly planned, resulting in awkward positions for beds and little space round them. A built-in cupboard should be provided in each room, the area of which can be calculated within the room area.

33. **Bathroom and W.C.** The bathroom should be roomy enough for a mother to wash her child in. The w.c. should be separate if it is the only one provided. A wash basin should be provided in the bathroom.

34. **Circulation Space.** Proper circulation space within the house is an essential. Space to hang hats and coats, when coming in, space to greet somebody at the door, space to move between the bedrooms and bathrooms are as necessary as the provision of circulation in the living room or in the kitchen.

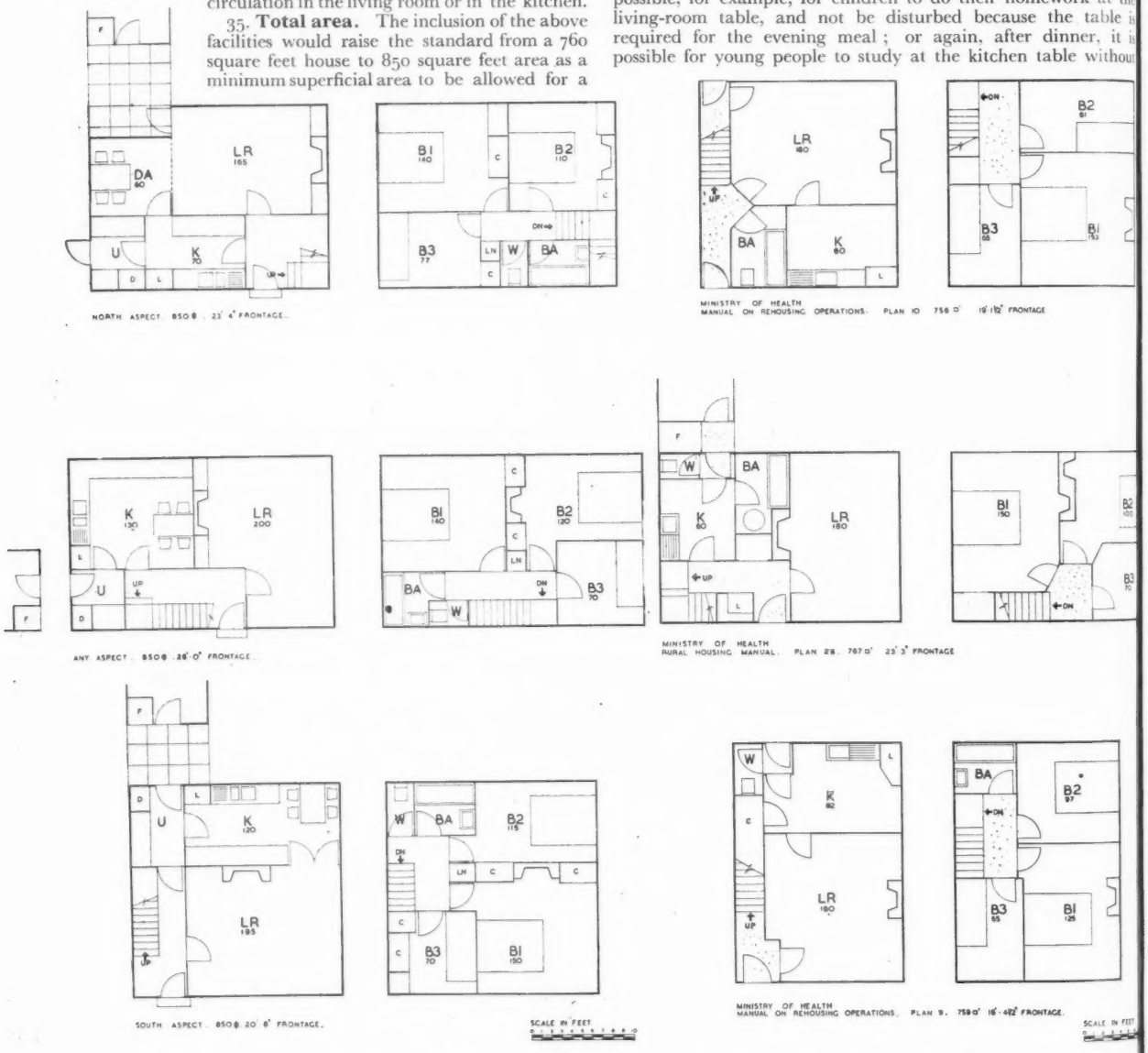
35. **Total area.** The inclusion of the above facilities would raise the standard from a 760 square feet house to 850 square feet area as a minimum superficial area to be allowed for a three bedroomed house, providing accommodation for a family of five people.

36. In order to demonstrate the advantage gained by adopting this larger area we append hereto three comparative diagrams of three-bedroom type houses of 760 square feet and 850 square feet respectively.

37. It will be noted that the essential difference between the 850 square feet plans and the plans of 760 square feet lies in the fact that the 850 square feet plan allows :—

(*a*) Space for dining in the kitchen and/or living room.
(*b*) The provision of a small utility room off the kitchen.

These two improvements were considered essential. If there is sufficient space for dining in the kitchen, it is immediately possible, for example, for children to do their homework at the living-room table, and not be disturbed because the table is required for the evening meal ; or again, after dinner, it is possible for young people to study at the kitchen table without


NORTH ASPECT. 850 ☐. 23' 4" FRONTAGE.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH MANUAL ON REHOUSING OPERATIONS. PLAN 10. 756 ☐' 19'·11½" FRONTAGE
ANY ASPECT. 850 ☐. 28'·0" FRONTAGE.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH RURAL HOUSING MANUAL. PLAN 28. 767 ☐' 23' 3" FRONTAGE
SOUTH ASPECT. 850 ☐. 20' 6" FRONTAGE.
SCALE IN FEET
MINISTRY OF HEALTH MANUAL ON REHOUSING OPERATIONS. PLAN 9. 758 ☐' 18'·6½" FRONTAGE.
SCALE IN FEET

On left : Typical 3 B. NP. Plans incorporating R.I.B.A. recommendations and requiring about 850 sq. ft.
On right : Typical 3 B. NP. Plans generally adopted for pre-war requirements : area limited to about 760 sq. ft.

being disturbed by the family life of the living room. If dining is to take place in the kitchen, it is obviously desirable that additional space be provided outside the kitchen for the drying of clothes and for the storage of cleaning and other household materials. Space for these is most conveniently provided by a small utility room, entered off the kitchen.

36. We would point out that, in recommending 850 square feet, total area for a three-bedroom house for five persons, we regard this as a minimum. It has often been pointed out that the building costs of small houses do not rise in direct proportion to the area provided, and that if we take a certain-sized house and establish that the cost per cubic foot is, say, 1s., the cost of extra cubic feet of space to a reasonable amount above this minimum will only be 6d.

39. As time goes on, there will be an increasing degree of standardisation in the parts and equipment of small houses. Indeed, in another section of this report, we drew attention to the need for the establishment of standards for production of equipment to satisfy post-war requirements. From a planning point of view, the larger the dimension of the standard unit, e.g., a cupboard, the more difficult it becomes to incorporate these units into a number of different plans and yet adhere rigidly to overall total areas. Minimum standards for the total area of houses should not be rigidly applied.

40. **Houses for Larger Families.** The minimum size for a three-bedroomed parlour house should be 1,000 square feet. We are satisfied with the principles of larger houses for larger families laid down by the Ministry of Health in connection with their proposals under the Overcrowding Act.

41. **Houses for Smaller Families.** The small size of the present-day family will increase the demand for smaller houses. Two-bedroomed houses should incorporate the provisions suggested above, except that the size of the living room can be reduced to 180 square feet. The total area of a two-bedroomed house should not be less than 700 square feet.

42. **Accommodation for Couples and Single People.** It will be necessary to make provision for housing a large number of couples and single people in every form of development, whether urban, suburban or rural. Single and double-unit accommodation with small scullery and bathroom can be provided in flat or bungalow, the latter being preferable for old people. Flat or hostel accommodation is preferred by single unmarried people. A living-room size of 150 square feet should be maintained. The bed can be placed in a recess off the living room, enlarging the size of the room. Aspect is very important.

B. Rural Cottages

43. The failure to realise that rural housing requires equally skilled though different treatment from urban housing is the chief factor which has contributed to much ill-considered building in rural areas, resulting in a remarkable degree of disfigurement of the countryside. The chief need is to ensure that rural domestic architecture shall continue the good traditions upon which it is based, and we recommend that all rural housing schemes should be given proper skilled attention.

44. **Groupings of Houses.** The provision of communal facilities in villages requires the grouping of cottages as far as possible in or near them. The choice of site in relation to the old development demands great attention. The need to carry out a considerable amount of slum clearance and reconditioning in a village gives opportunity for a complete survey of all types of accommodation at the time when new building is contemplated. This gives opportunity for a total rehabilitation of a village through clearance, reconditioning and new building procedure. These various aspects of the housing problem can most readily be considered as one in the village unit, and should not be carried out separately.

45. **New Developments.** When circumstances demand that new housing must be separated from existing villages, great care must be exercised in ensuring that a sense of sporadic, scattered development is avoided. Rural England is rich in examples of hamlets and villages with well-grouped buildings which might be studied and used as a pattern and guide by those charged with planning and building on new sites.

46. **Accommodation.** Within the cottage, the living and bedroom space will not vary much from those standards set up for urban housing, though arrangements may be different. There is, however, need to provide for the greater self-sufficiency of rural housekeeping which can be provided by :

(*a*) A larger utility room (described under Urban Houses) serving not only as washhouse and drying room but as a place in which working clothes and boots can be changed and cleansed.

(*b*) A larger larder. This should be at least 16 square feet. Ventilation and orientation are particularly important.

Outside the cottage the requirements are :

A garden shed to be of adequate size for the storage of implements, fuel, vegetables, fruit and bicycles. A minimum area of 100-120 square feet is suggested.

47. **Electricity.** We are firmly convinced that the introduction of cheap electricity into small houses is the only way satisfactory living conditions can be established for the rural population.

48. **Orientation.** It is not only desirable to arrange the various rooms with suitable aspects in relationship to sunlight but to consider individual preference, e.g., many country folk like the rooms or porch in which they sit after the day's work to provide an interesting view, perhaps of the roadway and passers-by. A "through" living-room plan is often the solution.

49. **External Treatment.** We are aware that the simplicity of traditional cottage building arose out of the development of structural forms from local materials. The same direct usage of contemporary materials will achieve forms that can stand comrade to the older structures. Progress must not be stultified by reluctance or refusal to employ new materials or methods of construction.

C. Flats

50. The building of flats by local authorities is a relatively recent undertaking called for by slum clearance and overcrowding programmes, the greatest activity occurring since 1930. We emphasise the recent nature of this form of development because we consider the difficulties that had to be met have limited the planning of flats and have led to their condemnation as a form of dwelling accommodation. There is no convenience or amenity obtainable in a house that may not be obtained in a flat, excepting that in the latter there is not immediate access to a private garden and the street, but even here the flat may have direct access to the open air and a private garden may be provided. The flat has the advantage over the house in that at a similar density it provides a far greater open space for recreation and preservation of natural features. The limitations that have occurred in flat design are not inherent in flats as such but are due to external factors such as :—

i. Employment of inexperienced designers with no proper understanding of the complications of the problem rather than specialists in flat planning and construction.

ii. High cost of land in central areas, leading to high densities, lack of amenity and a reduction of standards of room space.

iii. Necessity to build for low income groups leading to vermin-proof architecture, surrounded by asphalt-covered yards.

iv. Scarcity of sites in central areas leading to forced development of small and inappropriate sites.

51. We mention these facts because they are intimately linked with the planning and design of flats, and because little progress is likely to take place unless these factors are considered by those who determine future housing policy. An opportunity is now open for the reconsideration of the problems of land values (now under consideration by the Uthwatt Committee) for taking a wider outlook on the allocation of housing provision, and, through re-development procedure and the reconstruction of bombed areas, for the provision of accommodation fully satisfying the needs of the town dweller.

52. **Layout.** Early flat experience was handicapped by inadequate sites resulting in dense courtyard planning, bad orienta-

tion and overshadowing from one block to another. Later practice has improved with the acquisition of larger sites. Even here a very formal approach to layout is retained for effect rather than for good planning. Orientation and freedom from overshadowing is the first essential; privacy between blocks the next; preservation of existing trees and natural features and proper landscape and garden design a third; relationship to access roads and neighbourhood a fourth. The design factor receives importance as these essentials are developed. The treatment should be simple and direct, and the scale should be a domestic one; the purpose of a block of flats is to provide homes not to advertise the civic enterprise of the local authority.

53. **Density.** There is a tendency to raise the density of the development in proportion to the costliness of the site in order that the latter may not be unduly reflected in the rents to be charged. On the other hand the principal objective of the development should be the creation of desirable living conditions.

The problem of density for flat development should be studied not only from the point of view of building in central areas, and the need to provide against over-concentration, but in relation to mixed development permissive of flat development in all areas.

54. **Planting.** The problems of maintaining communal garden and playing space are so overwhelming that these have in many cases been railed off or covered with asphalt. This is a problem of density and of education.

We recommend, however :—

i. That all flats should be given a "green" outlook.
ii. That provision should be made for allotments for those who wish them.
iii. That an area specially equipped for children's play be provided, and that it should not be immediately below flat windows.
iv. That the layout should provide for a well-planted rest garden for adults.
v. That the amount of railing be reduced to a minimum.

55. **Communal facilities.** These should be provided in so far as they are necessary to supplement the limitations imposed on flat planning. They should not be confused with the facilities, such as nursery schools, youth clubs, libraries, etc., that should be accessible to the neighbourhood as a whole. They are :—

i. Covered play space for children.
ii. Internal playroom for children.
iii. Room for carrying out odd jobs.
iv. Room for occasional assembly.

The incorporation of other facilities relating to the neighbourhood depends upon the scale of the development.

56. **Height.** For reasons of economy, flats have been built in five-storeyed blocks without lifts. It is widely felt that this imposes a great burden on the families living in the two top storeys. The inclusion of lifts should be considered in future. Where this is carried out, extra costs might be compensated by extra height, but in such cases the accommodation should be provided for small families and for single persons rather than for larger families. We consider that flat development above three storeys must have lifts.

57. **Access.** Access to the lowest rental flats is usually by means of an access gallery in order that the cost of the staircase may be distributed over a maximum number of dwellings. Flats of more than two-room accommodation almost invariably have rooms facing the gallery. Such rooms are subject to overlooking, noise of footfalls and overshadowing from the gallery. No flat should be planned with a habitable room overlooking an access gallery. This does not eliminate balcony access from flat planning. For one and two-room flats with kitchen, and bath facing the gallery, it is quite suitable as it allows cross-ventilation with a reasonable number of flats to one staircase. Obviously, such flats planned in pairs on either side of a staircase would have an excessive cost of means of access. Again, large flats may be planned with gallery access, if they are of the maisonette type with bedrooms on the upper floor over the gallery. This system has enjoyed popularity in America under the name "Duplex" and has been appreciated in this country where adopted. We recommend the fuller exploitation of this type of planning.

58. We are of the opinion that the plan form with flats in pairs on either side of a staircase provides the most satisfactory means of access for the average three- and four-room flat.

59. **Internal Planning.** Pressure on living standards is more likely to take place in flat development than in house development. We therefore think it necessary to repeat all comments concerning standards of room arrangement. Maintenance of the size of the living room is particularly important, as the garden room cannot be provided, except as a private balcony. The Ministry have recognised the need for a balcony to each flat, but we would suggest that a minimum size be determined, and more precise requirements defined. They should be designed for families. Overshadowing of the rooms below by a balcony necessitates study of design and insolation.

60. **Storage.** Adequate storage space should be provided in the block, or in relation to the block, for the odds and ends usually collected by a family, as well as for prams. Fuel storage is best arranged close to the front door. Space should be provided in the flat for the storage of trunks and other personal belongings wanted from time to time. Should such space be provided in a central building it must be heated.

61. **Laundry.** A woman's preference for doing her personal washing at home requires that better facilities are provided there. We have made suggestions for the expansion of the bathroom to provide for this. Communal drying space should be provided as well.

62. **Hot Water and Heating.** The opportunities that flat development provide for communal services for hot water and heating have not so far been properly explored. The provision of such facilities should not be ignored in the future. We are of the opinion that constant hot water and central heating services must eventually be provided in every flat.

63. **Planning Against Noise.** The problem of noise is more acute with flats than with houses, and the dwellings must be insulated from each other vertically as well as horizontally. This is not to say, however, that the flat is of necessity a noisy dwelling. Quiet flats have been built in the past, and as the problems and their solution become more widely known, so too will the complaint that flats are noisy die.

The plan itself should be designed against noise. Many noise problems arise from such stupidities in planning as overlooking adjacent flats which bring quiet rooms, such as bedrooms, alongside noisy ones, such as living rooms or kitchens. The structure should be designed to reduce impact and air-borne noises; precautions in particular being taken against impact noise of the footfalls. Finally, material and equipment should be selected to reduce noise at its source: thus water-waste preventors, door furniture, and so on, should be selected for quietness in operation.

IV. PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

64. Our recommendations on the design and layout of local authority housing apply similarly to private enterprise development, though we wish to add comments on the relationship of house design to the special practices of private enterprise building.

65. **Planning of Houses.** In the inter-war period private enterprise was responsible for the provision of more than two-thirds of the total output of houses. These houses were largely built on the narrow frontage universal plan. This plan reflects in the number and size of rooms an average of the demands of the majority of families. The adoption of the narrow frontage type house has been largely dictated by the cost of land and the cost of road development. Such houses possess unfortunate elevational proportions being built in detached or semi-detached

form and do not have the advantage of the better light and ventilation of the larger frontage type house. In single-storey building the same tendency to restrict plot frontage reduces the light and air available to rooms. Before improvement can be secured action will have to be taken to reduce land road development costs. The present tendency to freer site planning may indicate a move in that direction.

66. **General.** Houses erected by private enterprise have been frequently criticised on grounds of layout, appearance and construction. "Jerry building" and "ribbon development" are common epithets. It would, however, appear that the worst faults of housing erected by private enterprise in the inter-war period were due to :—

i. *Lack of technical skill.* Many of those who embarked upon speculative building operations were in no way qualified by education, training or experience. This and the methods used in building led to casual ignorant work. Only in the larger speculative building firms do we see developed a nucleus of skilled workmen. In general, the application of knowledge to matters of design was not sought.

ii. *Divorce of finance and building.* Due in part to the increase in practice of specialised sub-contracting, it was not necessary for the speculative builder to set up a building organisation of his own. The rôle of the speculative builder, in many cases, consisted entirely of administration and financial manifestation. As a result of this approach to the problem of providing houses, the financial builder's interest was more in turnover than in the job of constructing good houses.

iii. *Size of building firm.* The size of the firm affected design of layout. The smaller firms could only handle a small number of houses thereby limiting the opportunities for pleasant layout. Ribbon development was in part due to the fact that the smaller speculative builder had to build two or three houses, and dispose of these before either his financial or building organisation could undertake the next two or three houses. The smaller builder was in no position to incur the capital expenditure required to purchase a large site and instal roads and services before he could build his first house, the sale of which represented the first return on capital expended.

iv. *Speculation in land.* Speculation in houses went hand in hand with speculation in land, introducing elements in housing development that were not conducive to sound layout or proper relationship to neighbouring areas.

v. *Method of finance.* The finance of speculative building operations was mainly provided by building societies. These have taken too narrow a view of their capacities for improving house construction and design.

67. **Maintenance of Standards.** A low level of standards operated during a period when the demand very largely exceeded supply and when any house possessed a scarcity value. The onus of responsibility for such low standards can be divided between financier, builder, public and the local authority ; and the architectural profession cannot be wholly omitted.

i. The many abuses which occurred in the field of speculative building aroused concern in building circles and the establishment of the National House-Builders' Registration Council is an attempt on the part of the industry itself to set up and maintain standards. This effort has received general encouragement and we hope it will go from strength to strength.

ii. The public may again be exploited in a period of scarcity. It can be protected by the establishment of a national code of building standards.

iii. The enforcement of byelaws by local authorities was not sufficient in the past to secure complete good practice. The establishment of national minimum building standards will be useless unless the local authorities can enlist sufficient staff of proper qualifications to undertake inspections.

iv. The lack of architectural direction in speculative house building has been due to the profession's ignorance of the financial aspects of house building, and the need to specialise in that sphere. The profession could well turn more attention to the study of the production of such housing work and to its proper and economical layout.

68. We recommend that :—

i. Those undertaking the erection or financing of housing operations should be responsible for the quality of the product for some agreed period.

ii. That a national code of building standards be adopted, its observation to be secured by the appointment of fully-qualified officers to the responsible authorities.

iii. That layout and design be controlled or directed by the Town Planning Authority in conjunction with the Housing Authority and that the collaboration of private enterprise be sought in the development of an area by joint action on a pre-determined and mutually beneficial communal plan.

V. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That housing be integrated with other forms of development in a national plan for reconstruction and be controlled and directed by the Ministry of Health as the Central Housing Authority, having a central and regional organisation working in close co-operation with those responsible for national planning.

2. That the Ministry of Health as the Central Housing Authority should, in addition to controlling and directing housing under statutory regulations :—

(*a*) Make and publish a national survey of requirements and formulate a housing programme to be considered immediately upon the first opportunity and continued without interruption until it is completed.

(*b*) Carry out research and experiment, and arrange for widespread publicity of the results.

(*c*) Have power to secure the collaboration of local authorities and private interests in the provision of housing.

(*d*) Have power to enforce the employment of skilled personnel whether for local authority or private enterprise housing.

3. That existing legislation should be amended as necessary to secure a town planning and financial policy directed towards the establishment of balanced communities.

4. That consideration be given to the desirability of mixed development of houses and flats of all types, and that generous provision of open spaces be made obligatory for all developments.

5. That, to obtain permanently satisfactory accommodation, greater freedom of planning is necessary, and we therefore recommend as a standard of measurement that the minimum size for a three-bedroom, non-parlour house should be 850 square feet, but that reasonable increases above this area should be encouraged in cases where it appears that the known economy of standardisation will result in such extra space being promoted without extra cost.

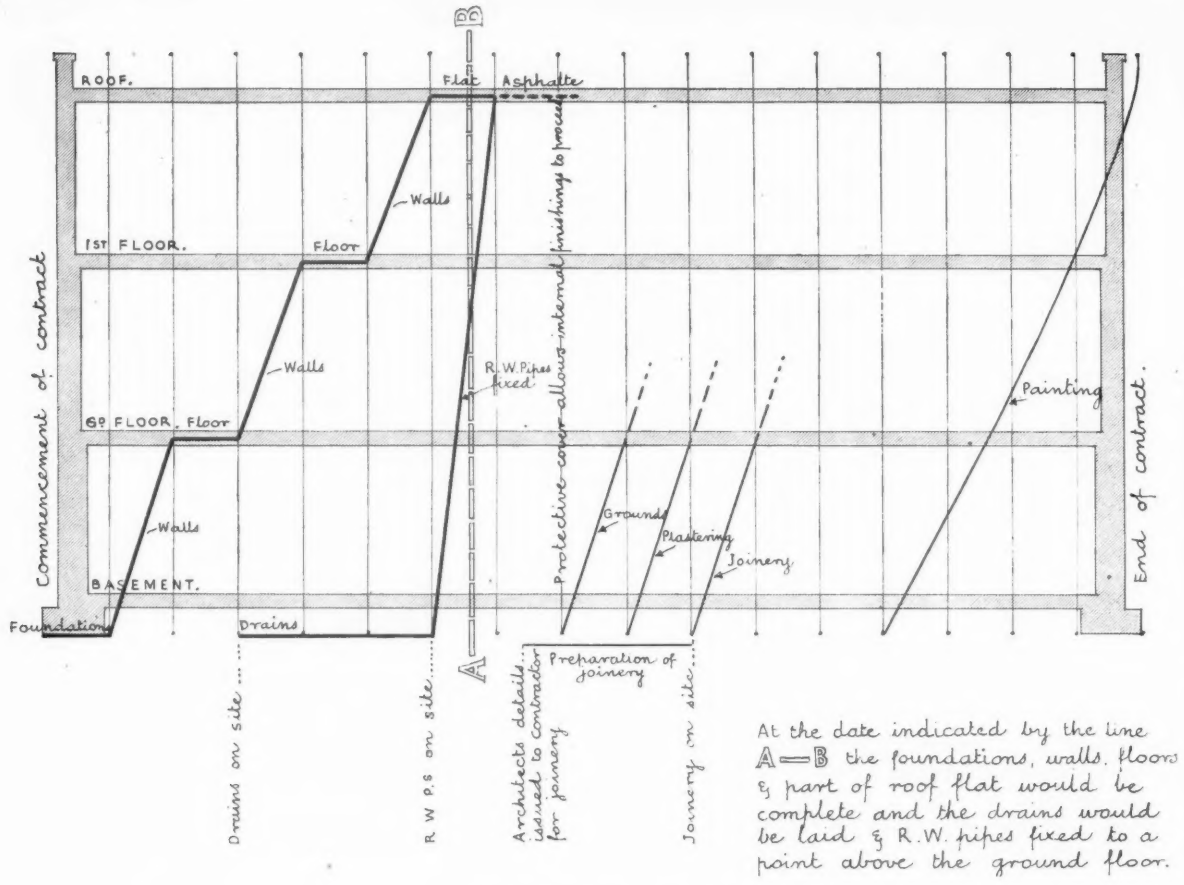
6. That a complete study of requirements for kitchen, laundry and other equipment be made, and that investigations be undertaken by the Ministry for the standardisation of equipment so as to improve design, reduce costs and provide for the interrelation of parts, and that these designs be placed at the disposal of the local authorities as early as possible for inclusion in their plans.

7. That every dwelling be provided with constant hot water, and with structural insulation for heat and cold up to the limit justifiable by the prospective saving by the tenant of heating costs.

8. That flat development be regarded as a means of providing completely satisfactory accommodation, and as a means of setting free areas of ground for recreation, and not for crowding more people on the site than is possible by any other method, that generous standards for light, air and space be enforced, and that fuller use of communal services and facilities be made, including hot water, heating, lifts and the provision of recreation rooms.

9. That provision should be made to ensure that rural housing receives the same degree of skilled advice as urban housing. In this connection the amalgamation or collaboration of small local authorities should be considered.

10. That improvement in private enterprise housing be secured by the establishment of a national code for building and by closer town-planning control over layout and design.



A PROGRESS GRAPH

A New System of Recording Job Progress Designed by Dr. C. H. Holden [*F.*]

Science is in the air and apart from the question of new scientific methods and materials there is the science of building organisation which should receive at least as much attention.

The ordinary progress chart is of little value, usually very inaccurate and unworkable, and therefore receives scant attention from those who are expected to implement the chart.

It should, however, be possible to produce a progress graph which would be really constructive, convincing and helpful to all concerned with the good management and economical organisation of building operations.

Given such a convincing diagram there would be some chance of the contractor and his staff making serious efforts to carry out the programme in all its phases.

The proposal is to take a print of a typical section of the building which fairly represents the general mass of the building.

The base line of the building along the foundation is taken as the contract period and is divided into weeks or months as desired, and verticals erected at these points from basement to roof.

In consultation with contractor and clerk of works times are agreed and plotted on the graph, horizontally for foundations and groundwork, floors, flats, etc., and inclined for walls and other erections and finishings.

Taking an ordinary construction: foundations, dampcourse (horizontal); walls to ground floor (inclined); ground floor construction (horizontal); walls, ground to first floor (inclined); first floor (horizontal); walls, first floor to roof (inclined); roof construction, asphalte (horizontal).

With roof asphalte completed, the water must be collected, therefore the rainwater pipes must be already in place and ready to receive the water.

Working backwards, the fixing of R.W.P.s must commence some week or so earlier and the drains must also be in position and connected up, and so we get delivery dates for the drains, pipes and rainwater pipes and heads.

With the protection from the weather by the asphalte, rainwater pipes and drains, the internal finishings can now proceed, the graph showing how the various processes can follow each other.

The graph has a further value in that at any point in the contract period a vertical line drawn through any date will give a clear indication of the state of the construction *in all trades* on that date.

While the attached diagram applies to a non-frame construction, the same principle can be applied to any form of construction. C. H. H.

UTHWATT COMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION AND BETTERMENT

A SUMMARY AND REVIEW BY PERCY V. BURNETT [F.]

The Report of this Committee has now been published and is of great interest to architects and town-planners. The Committee, set up by Lord Reith in January 1941, issued an Interim Report in July 1941 which contained several preliminary recommendations. These were, briefly, that compensation for the compulsory acquisition of land should be on the basis of values as at 31 March 1939, that a Central Planning Authority should be established, that all building should be controlled by that Authority pending the settlement of the broad lines of reconsfruction, and that reconstruction areas should be defined and building in such areas controlled. A hint was given that the acquisition by the State of development rights in all undeveloped land was under consideration. These recommendations have mainly been accepted by the Government.

The Final Report runs to 398 paragraphs and reviews a large number of schemes. Evidence was invited from 46 organisations, varying from the Aberdeen Corporation to the Brewers' Society, and including the R.I.B.A., which submitted a statement which was published in the JOURNAL of July 1941.

The Report starts by reviewing the difficulties that have arisen in the past in connection with compensation and betterment, discusses the requirements of reconstruction and the evolution of planning, and makes the assumptions that national planning is seriously intended to be a permanent feature in our administration, and that such planning will have "a high degree of initiation and control by the Central Planning Authority."

Chapter 2 reviews the nature of existing difficulties in respect of developed and undeveloped land, and the principles of compensation, with some interesting comments on the speculative nature of potential development value, which are in accord with the views expressed by the R.I.B.A., and are rather difficult to reconcile with later recommendations.

Chapter 3 discusses unification of land ownership by private pooling and public ownership, and leads to the main recommendations, of which the following is a summary, with comments.

The State should acquire all rights of development of undeveloped land on payment of fair compensation to the owners by means of a share of a global valuation based upon development values as at March 1939. The State would then have the right to acquire the freeholds of the land if required for public or approved private development, and to grant leases to the prospective developers. This scheme originated in evidence given before the Barlow Commission. It was the view of the R.I.B.A. that the scheme would fail because of the inherent complication of its machinery, and that purchase of an intangible asset is speculation ; the Uthwatt Committee appear to agree with these views (paras. 23 and 49), but nevertheless make the recommendation, with details of eleven points in its favour which are not very convincing and which ignore these two objections. The scheme is at best taking two bites at the same cherry.

All areas of developed land not covered by existing town-planning schemes or resolutions should be deemed to be so covered. With this recommendation the R.I.B.A. is in complete agreement.

Power should be given to the authority to acquire compulsorily reconstruction areas, land necessary for planning purposes, including land in advance of immediate requirements, land necessary for the provision of alternative accommodation for persons displaced by replanning, and back and other similar land for recoupment purposes. With this recommendation also the R.I.B.A. will be in full agreement, but the question inevitably arises : Why not all land ?

New and expeditious procedure for the compulsory acquisition of land, by the acquiring authority depositing an "Acquisition Map" with the Central Planning Authority, whose approval would specify the date of transfer, leaving the compensation to be determined by agreement or arbitration in whatever time that may take. Whilst the R.I.B.A. agree that the procedure for the acquisition of land should be simplified, this recommendation only produces simplicity at the expense of the unfortunate owner, who may find himself dispossessed of his land long before he receives compensation, and have no funds available with which to acquire alternative accommodation. It is suggested that this difficulty might be overcome by either paying the dispossessed owner a large share of the compensation pending agreement or arbitration or alternately the authority should provide reasonable alternative accommodation before taking possession. Compensation to be assessed by the methods of the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919, subject to a number of modifications.

The acquiring authority may enter into restrictive covenants as to the uses to which the land will be put, presumably to avoid claims for injurious affection by adjoining owners. This seems only reasonable.

Arbitration proceedings should be informal, and the acquiring authority should be bound to make an unconditional offer of the maximum sum that they are prepared to pay before the arbitration. This should put an end to undignified haggling, and would enable the suggestion of a payment on account to be carried out.

The authority should have the power to define a "life" for buildings not conforming to the local town-planning scheme, with a view to ensuring conformity without compensation at the expiration of that "life," and minimising compensation if the buildings are acquired compulsorily before that expiration. This proposal was stressed by the L.C.C. in their evidence, and although it may mean hardship in some cases, there can be little doubt that it is in the public interest.

Betterment to be recovered by means of an annual levy on increases in annual site value as disclosed by the normal quinquennial rating assessments, excluding increases in value due to the enterprise of the owners, the levy being suggested at 75 per cent. of the increased site value above a datum not clearly defined. The Finance Committee will be glad to learn that "premises belonging to societies instituted for science, literature, or the fine arts" are exempted. This is probably the most controversial of the recommendations, and should be considered in relation to the R.I.B.A. view that betterment should be recovered upon redevelopment only, by means of the contribution of a percentage of the land to the general improvement of the district, or the value thereof. Although the Uthwatt Committee contend that under their scheme the levy will only be paid when the increased value has been realised, as disclosed by the increased rating assessment, in fact in many cases owners will have to pay an additional annual tax which will be forced upon them by circumstances entirely beyond their control upon a book increase in value that they have neither intention nor desire to realise at all, and a vast sum will accumulate which may eventually go the way of the Road Fund. (The Committee do not consider it within their province to discuss how the proceeds of the levy should be applied !) When it is fully realised that all existing buildings in built-up areas susceptible to increased rating assessment may have a new tax thrust upon them, the opposition will be formidable. The incidence of the levy will, of course, fall upon the long-suffering public. Although the owner will have to pay in the first case, he will pass it on to the tenant in the form of increased rent, so that the next quinquennial assessment will be higher because of the increased rent, and a further levy

will be made which will be passed on in the same way, and so on *ad infinitum*, which seems a good way of increasing the cost of living all round.

As a general principle, the State would dispose of land by lease only, and not sale of the freehold. Under this recommendation the State would gradually become the largest landowner and would be all ready for the inevitable next step.

The "acquisition of development rights" scheme to be administered by a commission on the lines of the War Damage Commission, with which the Uthwatt Committee is presumably satisfied; whilst the levy on increased site values would be administered by local authorities. It is difficult to be enthusiastic over either proposal.

Upon the subject of nationalisation, diplomatically termed "unification of land ownership," the Committee consider this thorny question to be outside their terms of reference, but although they admit that "some who reject land nationalisation as not required to cope with the compensation-betterment problem may find themselves forced to it by a positive planning policy," and that "If we were to regard the problem provided by our terms of reference as an academic exercise without regard to administrative or other consequences, immediate transfer to public ownership of all land would present the logical solution," they nevertheless state three objections to its immediate practicability, which are, firstly, that it would involve keen political controversy; secondly, that it would involve financial operations which might be out of the question in the immediate post-war period; and thirdly, that complicated administrative machinery would be necessary. Apparently the Committee did not expect their "acquisition of development rights" and "levy on increased site values" schemes to involve any political controversy (but they may think differently by now); the financial operations to acquire development rights, estimated tentatively at something between £400,000,000 and a capital sum capable of producng £9,000,000 per annum, they evidently consider to be insignificant; whilst the administrative machinery involved in the Commission, the additional rating assessments, and the vast number of appeals that would ensue, they appear to consider to be of a minor character, possibly having in mind that employment will have to be found for enormous numbers of temporary civil servants at the end of the war.

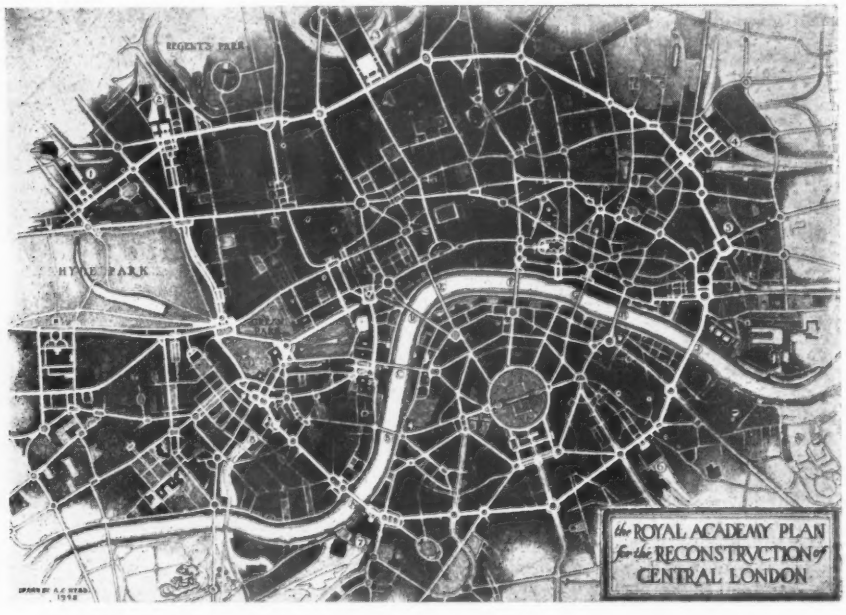
So that in the post-war future, if any private developer, and his architect, should have the effrontery to propose to build some houses on a vacant site, he will have to await the formation of the Commission, the global valuation of development rights, the raising, apportionment and payment of the compensation, and the purchase of the freehold and the grant of the lease by the State. He will then have to obtain the approval of the central and local authorities, and obtain a building licence, after which he will be free to obtain tenders and even start to build, subject to labour and materials being available, with the knowledge that his mortgages will be low because his site is only leasehold, and that as soon as the district develops he will have to pay an increasing annual levy on his site value. A grim prospect.

Nevertheless the Committee have battled manfully with a highly complicated problem not susceptible to simple solution, and although some people may be disappointed with the conclusions, there is much wisdom in the Report, which will be available in the future should political considerations enable a different solution to be considered.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY LONDON PLAN

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTERIM REPORT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY PLANNING COMMITTEE, AUGUST 1942

The Royal Academy Planning Committee was formed in January 1940 by the President of the Royal Academy, to consider and plan a scheme for the architectural redevelopment of London. The Committee set to work on the basis of the proposals of the Highway Development Survey 1937 (better known as the Bressey-Lutyens Report) for dealing with the traffic requirements of London, and was primarily concerned with the architectural aspects of the new routes and of the adjacent sites affected by them. As its work proceeded, the destruction caused by air raids presented additional opportunities in the form of vacant sites and larger areas where obsolete or decaying property obviously calls for rebuilding. But the raids have only brought an incidental incentive to a general improvement in the planning of London which many others besides the members of the Committee have long felt to be overdue.



The Plan. A simple presentation of the scheme showing clearly the proposed ring road with the terminal stations all brought outside it. The other main features of the traffic planning and the development of highways and "places" are also clearly evident.

In London the enterprise of many of her citizens necessitates a continuous process of rebuilding. The object of planning is to produce a consistent scheme in the interest of the community as a whole, so that the form and aspect of the City may be progressively improved. The widespread damage done by air raids will greatly accelerate the process of rebuilding; and it is therefore all the more urgent that well-considered plans should be in readiness for the time when operations can begin. While the plans of the Committee are designed to cover many years, they also provide suitable methods

of meeting the immediate needs of post-war reconstruction. Besides traffic, the Committee realise the great importance of many fundamental matters, such as the use of land, the distribution of industry and markets, and the healthy and convenient housing of the people. But their principal concern is with good architectural planning and design: they desire to set a high standard for the treatment of centres of major architectural importance, while indicating the general lines on which schemes of redevelopment should proceed. The plans which they have prepared make this purpose plain; and it is their earnest hope that London will now decide to take a great step forward in promoting clear and harmonious civic design, and thus exert a beneficent influence on the planning of other cities and towns both at home and abroad.

The Committee wish it to be clearly understood that their plans are still in a tentative and provisional stage: they are continually under review, and are subject to amendment at various points.

They are put forward more with the idea of stimulating the imagination of those who will be responsible for the work of reconstruction than of laying down any fixed or rigid solution; it is for this reason that alternative treatments for some of the important centres have been shown; the plans indicate a standard which it is hoped will be realised in any plans prepared for reconstruction.

The Committee have not concerned themselves with the design of buildings themselves, the plans having been prepared more to show the layout and grouping, but they feel that the present system of allowing each small property to adopt a design for itself has given our streets a chaotic and untidy appearance and made it impossible for a dignified and stately character to be achieved.

There is no need for monotonous repetition, but appreciable lengths of frontage should be treated as one unit and harmoniously designed as one composition. Variety can be obtained between the blocks of building rather than between the individual buildings forming the blocks, and a unity for the whole street be obtained by breadth of design, combined with careful consideration of heights and materials.

The plans are put forward now in response to a widespread feeling that architects of experience in civic requirements and design should produce a definite scheme for the treatment of London after the war, and in order that the Committee's proposals may benefit from comment and discussion.

The war effort seems likely to bring a general awakening of social consciousness and a fresh interest in the efficiency and worthiness of the centres in which people work. Many students of municipal development strongly hold that our cities and towns should no longer be regarded as oppressive congestions of business, with some sprinkling of study, ceremonial and entertainment, from which the good domestic life is hopelessly estranged; and that it would be well to revive and pursue more thoroughly the ideals of those who laid out our urban parks and squares and terraces, so that the disgraces of deformity and squalor may be banished from our main business centres. The Committee's plans go far to show how architecture, the most social of the arts, may be of major service in achieving this reform.

Unity and Harmony in Design

Before any plans are put into execution, consideration must be given to the prescription of building lines and the design of street junctions, roundabouts and vistas. The increase in the volume and speed of traffic urgently requires the widening of streets, the improvement of the street pattern, and the opening of new routes. The shape of the buildings that front the streets gives visible form to the pattern, and the one must be designed in relation to the other. This three-dimension planning is of particular importance at road junctions, as not only is it there that buildings are most prominent, but also safe and easy movement is greatly facilitated if the shape and arrangement of the space and the surrounding buildings are planned as a unit. Such essential matters as scale and skyline, ordered siting, alignment of streets and balanced frontages must not be left to mere chance or the choice of individuals.

Height of Buildings

The Building Acts, Local Regulations and Byelaws are complicated and lengthy; they should be greatly simplified and made clear, practical and as brief as possible. An important point needing revision is that in exercising control over the height of buildings the authority should take account of the angles of light measured from the opposite side of the street.

The imposition of a standard height for buildings is not in the best interests of architecture. The decision here should primarily depend on zoning, greater height being allowed in certain areas according to the general design of a street as part of a well-planned scheme.

Railways

On the more practical side of their scheme, the Committee look forward to a greater co-ordination and simplification of the railway services. The main line terminal stations might well be arranged on a ring road, with an underground ring of electric connecting lines; this circular route would be by way of Paddington, Marylebone, Euston, Bishopsgate Goods Station, Fenchurch Street Goods Station, Tower Bridge, Bricklayer's Arms, Vauxhall and Victoria. Within the circle no railways should appear above ground. If trains could be brought into London by electricity instead of steam, and could cross the river underground, both the nuisance of railway smoke and the wasteful and unsightly encumbrance of viaducts would be removed.

The design of the ring road will be determined by the architectural character of each of the districts through which it passes. Levels and gradients will be so arranged that faster traffic will prefer to use the ring road, and thus reduce the danger to the public in the central area.

The River

The river, as some of our best architects have been aware, and have shown when and where they could, provides magnificent scope for architectural planning and design. First, embankments and gardens should be carried along both sides of the river; then, the shabbiness and confusion which degrade the south side could give place to a worthy architectural scheme, which would immensely enhance the beauty of the capital, and would in time repay its cost by increasing the site values.

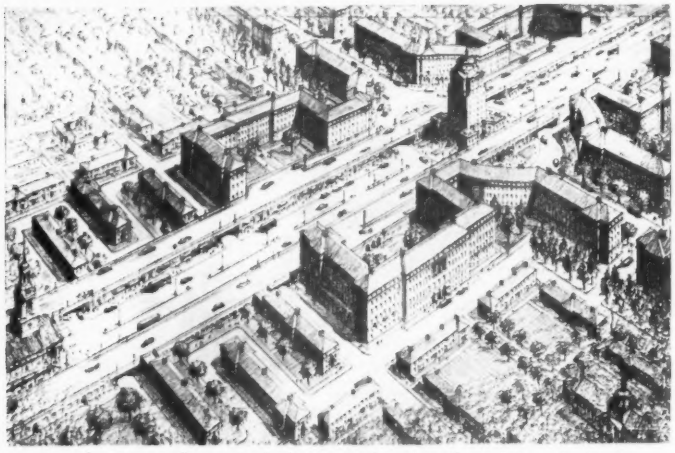
It is assumed that in any plan for the redevelopment of London there will be no wharves above Tower Bridge. This important traffic crossing should not be liable to constant interruption by the passage of shipping, especially if it is to be part of the ring road connecting all the terminal stations.

Central Airport

The rapid development of aviation during the war will have a decisive effect on the design and location of airports in the future. This effect cannot be anticipated now with any degree of certainty, but a central airport for London is clearly desirable. The Committee are not in a position to prepare concrete proposals which involve difficult technical problems. They think, however, that plans for a raised airport should be carefully examined, and that, if this is not thought practicable, a site of sufficient area, probably at no great distance south of the river, should be reserved, which would be available as a park if it is not required or, for any reason, cannot be used as an airport. The present opportunity to reserve a suitable site, if not taken now, is not likely to recur for many years.

Markets

The Committee recognise the difficulties inherent in any proposal to remove the old-established "overt" markets of London, the professional status and prestige of which are closely linked with historic localities and the peculiar interest and



One of two types of arterial suburban road: through traffic carried on raised tracks

customs implanted in each. It is none the less obvious, however, that Billingsgate Fish Market, for instance, is inconveniently placed for its modern dependence on railway transport, and notably wasteful in street haulage, apart from its affect on the amenities of its neighbourhood: a much more convenient site would be near the Royal Mint Street railway depot. Other important markets are so placed as to be a hindrance to the flow of modern traffic and the proper development of central London.

Industry and Housing

Any marked improvement in the convenience and amenities of London will largely depend on the removal of misplaced industry and warehousing, especially from the central area, and this should be accompanied by a corresponding adjustment of "industrial" housing. Despite many improvements already made, there still exist, notably on the east side, large areas of badly congested and insanitary houses, utterly devoid of every amenity, convenience or means of healthy recreation and social life; moreover, they are not, to any great extent, conveniently placed for work. This important matter will doubtless receive competent and energetic treatment from authorities conversant with the problem of the relation between industry and housing. The Committee, on their part, would insist that, when the location of each of these has been determined, full consideration should be given to convenience, hygiene and amenity in the buildings and their surroundings; and that, as to the housing, adequate provision should be made for recreation, education, and exercise in the open air. While flats will often leave enough space free for restful squares and gardens, there is a definite need of terraces of two-storey houses, each with its own garden, in producing an urban scheme as a growth out of our tradition.

St. Paul's Cathedral

The rebuilding around St. Paul's is of the first importance. Wren's Cathedral is our central national monument. The City Corporation, realising the harm that has been done in the past by lofty buildings obscuring some of the finest views of the Cathedral, recently imposed a self-denying ordinance limiting the height of all new buildings in this area; and now a great opportunity has arisen for giving St. Paul's a worthy setting. Alternative plans are shown by the Committee for the surroundings of this great monument, and for opening up the finest views of it, notably that from the river.

City Churches

The Committee have considered the future of the City churches, and hope that, in view of their intrinsic merits and historic associations, those which have not been substantially destroyed will be rebuilt. Where the tower alone remains, it should be repaired, and the rest of the site should be laid out as a garden.

Open Spaces

One of London's great attractions is its large number of squares and open spaces. This remark, unfortunately, applies principally to the west side; and the Committee most strongly urge that not only squares of ordinary size but large open spaces with playgrounds for children and adults be laid out and suitably planted to serve all districts. In general, public parks and gardens should be so arranged that all sections of the people of London shall be within ten minutes' walk (or half a mile) of such places of rest and recreation. Many existing gardens can be usefully enlarged or re-shaped by good planning, with much benefit to the neighbourhood. Gardens in squares from which the railings have been removed should be replanned to suit the new conditions: trees and grass only should be grown in them, except where hedges, shrubs and flowers can be properly laid out and tended.

Trees planted in streets have a distinct æsthetic value, but the types of trees and methods of planting require careful consideration and expert advice. The object should be to obtain a pleasant contrast with the street architecture. Casual or fanciful planting that merely seeks a rural effect should be discouraged in the streets.

Pedestrians

Many more streets and spaces should be closed to motor traffic and reserved for the walking public. More small side streets could be closed at their junction with main routes, by carrying pavements through and making them shopping streets free from wheeled traffic. Such shopping centres would tend to simplify the traffic problems while adding greatly to the civic amenities of London. Pedestrians would benefit by a more extended use of colonnades, or arcading, like that in the Piazza of Covent Garden or the Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

General Aim

London is a great and noble city which still, in spite of much confusion and disfigurement, retains many outward signs of its citizens' love of order, proportion and seemliness in their work and lives. The Committee have no desire to change its essential character, developed through centuries of high ambition and achievement, or to impose a monotonous regularity which would be obviously alien to its nature. But they wish it to profit by the notable examples of good planning and building which already exist, and so give clearer expression to the leading motives of its vast and various activities. They feel sure of the support of enlightened public opinion in insisting on the adoption of general principles for the reconstruction of large areas of London, and in claiming for the æsthetic aspect a foremost place in the problem. The Committee hold that one of the first tasks of the State authority entrusted with the control of rebuilding in England should be to encourage architectural quality and establish purity and propriety in the design of buildings. If the practice of the art can be freed from the vanities and irregularities with which it has so often been debased through ignorance, fashion or selfish advertisement, the true spirit of English civic architecture will be revived, and the opportunities now offered to it will be approached in a manner worthy of its best traditions and with intelligent provision for the social needs of the future.

Among other items considered in the Report are the following: Unification of street design; canals; Tower Hill; Thames Barrage; car parks.—Ed.

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28th LIST

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BROAD, RODNEY [*A.*], Flying Officer R.A.F.V.R.
GOULDEN, HARRY [*A.*], Sgt. Pilot R.A.F.
SIMS-HILDITCH, TOM [*S.*], Lt. R.N.

MISSING, PRESUMED KILLED

BROWNE, ANTONY D. [*A.*],
WILKINS, JOHN P. [*S.*], Sgt. Pilot R.A.F.

DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BENNETT, H. [*A.*], S/Sgt. R.E.

MISSING

CRUDEN, S. H. [*A.*], Sub.-Lt. R.N.V.R.
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WESTAWAY, R. J. [*S.*], S/Sgt. R.E.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED SAFE IN CALCUTTA

SMART, G. D. [*A.*], Capt.

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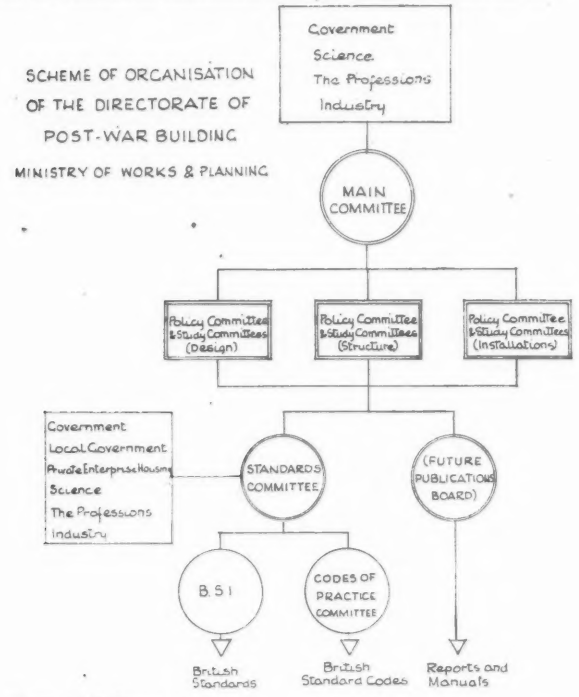
STEVENSON, F. R. [*A.*], Capt. Intelligence Corps.
STEWART, A. M. [*A.*], 2nd Lt. R.E.
STOBBS, E. [*S.*], Cpl. R.A.F.

(*To be continued.*)

M.O.W.P. Standards Committee

When the Directorate of Post-War Building was set up in the autumn of 1941, a Standards Committee was planned as an essential part of the committee organisation. For the first nine months or so, however, the Directorate necessarily gave its attention to the establishment and co-ordination of the Study Committees for which the many institutions and bodies co-operating in this joint effort are responsible. By the beginning of August it was decided that the time had come when the Standards Committee should be set up forthwith. The Standards Committee has now been convened by the Ministry of Works and Planning. It held its first meeting on 26 August, with Mr. Sydney Tatchell in the chair.

In the original scheme of organisation the Standards Committee was shown as one of a group of Committees co-ordinated under the Policy Committee for Design. After very careful consideration it has been decided that the Committee, if it is to function effectively, must be linked with all of the study committees direct. It cannot, therefore, be attached to any one of the three co-ordinating committees. The new position provided for the Standards Committee is shown on the attached chart.



Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Standards Committee are as follows :—

> "To study the application in building of standard plan elements, standard specifications and building components, and methods of prefabrication, with the particular object of ensuring (*a*) economy in the use of material in the post-war period, (*b*) simplified and speedier procedure and construction, and (*c*) wherever possible, improved quality and design.
>
> "To make recommendations for such standards as well as for standards for terminology and consumer requirements ; to collect, review and correlate recommended standards put forward by other study committees of the Directorate ; and to draft material for the British Standards Institution and the Codes of Practice Committee of the Ministry of Works and Planning, to be used in the promulgation of official British Standards and Codes."

Every kind of standard applicable in building will come within the Committee's scope ; minimum standards for consumer requirements and for the performance of materials ; standard dimensions and designs intended to increase output, reduce costs, eliminate unnecessary types and secure interchangeability of units and parts ; and, finally, standard terms and symbols that will clarify specifications and instructions.

The Standards Committee will draft proposals for standards, specifications and codes. It will not finalise or publish them ; this is the work of the British Standards Institution and of the Codes of Practice Committee (see Press Notice M.O.W.P./06/42) set up by the Ministry of Works and Planning in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

Sections

To facilitate the closest scientific study of the whole field and to facilitate intelligent and effective contact between the Standards Committee and the various study committees, the work of the Committee has been viewed as falling into four categories :—

> *Practice :* (Dealing with requirements, plan elements, codes, terminology and other professional matters, with special reference to the activities of the Codes of Practice Committee.) *Sir Giles Scott, C. Roland Woods, F. R. Hiorns, Guthlac Wilson.*
>
> *Designs :* (Dealing with all manufactured parts, structural units, components and equipment.) *J. W. Laing, G. Grey Wornum, Edwin Williams.*
>
> *Materials :* (Dealing with all materials, with special reference to the activities of the British Standards Institution.) *P. Good, Dr. F. M. Lea, T. Stevenson.*
>
> *Prefabrication :* (Dealing with the technical, economic and practical appraisal of the possibilities of prefabrication.) *G. B. Sankey, G. Grey Wornum, Robert Chalmers, F. R. Hiorns, Francis Lorne, John H. Markham.*

Relations with Trade Associations

The principal trade associations by invitation from D.P.W.B. have discussed, or are discussing, machinery for consultation and collaboration with the Standards Committee. It is expected that each association will appoint a liaison representative.

Standards and the Export Trade

It is realised that standard designs, produced for the domestic building market, may provide important opportunities for the export trade. But the needs of that trade must be fully appreciated when the standards are prepared ; disregard of those needs might injuriously affect the trade.

The National General Export Merchants' Group and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce have accordingly been invited to appoint each a liaison representative for the Standards Committee.

The membership of the Committee is as follows :—

Chairman : Sydney Tatchell [*F.*].
Secretary : F. R. S. Yorke [*A.*].
Technical Officers : F. MacManus [*A.*], C. R. Fowkes [*A.*], A.M.T.P.I., A.I.B.D.

Nominated by	*Member*
Ministry of Health ..	S. Pointon Taylor [*F.*] (Architect)
Dept. of Health for Scotland	R. H. Matthew [*A.*] (Deputy Architect)
D.S.I.R.	Dr. F. M. Lea, S.Sc. (Principal Scientific Officer)
L.C.C.	Edwin Williams, M.A. [*F.*] (Architects' Department)
Association of Municipal Corporations	J. Nelson Meredith [*F.*] (City Architect, Bristol)
National Federation of Housing Societies	Reginald Browne, F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S. (Secretary)
British Standards Institution ..	P. Good, M.I.E.E., F.C.G.I. (Director)
Codes of Practice Committee ..	C. Roland Woods, M.B.E., LL.B. (Secretary)
R.I.B.A.	F. R. Hiorns, F.S.A. [*F.*]
Institution of Mechanical Engineers	Robert Chalmers, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E. (Assistant Chief Engineer, L.C.C., Chairman of Mech. Inst. Committee)
Institution of Gas Engineers ..	R. J. Rogers, M.Inst.Gas (Chairman of Gas Installations Committee)
Institution of Electrical Engineers	E. A. Reynolds, M.A.
Building Materials Manufacturers' Association	T. Stevenson (Temporary)

B.E.N.C.	R. V. Chate, M.Inst.C.E. (Deputy : W. Cyril Cocking)
Ministry of Works & Planning	Sir Giles Scott, R.A. (Chairman of Policy Committee, Design)
	Ralph Freeman, M.Inst.C.E. (Chairman of Policy Committee, Structure)
	G. Grey Wornum [*F.*] (Chairman of Policy Committee, Installations)
	G. B. Sankey (Director, Joseph Sankey and Sons)
	J. Laing (Managing Director, John Laing & Son)
	Francis Lorne [*F.*] (Assistant Director, Post-War Building)
	John H. Markham [*F.*] (Assistant Director, Post-War Building)
	Guthlac Wilson (Director of Constructional Design)
	C. R. Fowler, M.B.E. (Senior Architect, Works Division)

So that due regard may be paid to local conditions in various parts of Great Britain, six corresponding members will be appointed to represent East Anglia, the Midlands, the West Country, Wales, the North-East and the North-West respectively. Scotland is already directly represented on the Committee. The corresponding members will not be expected to attend meetings, but will receive all agendas, minutes and committee papers, and will, whenever necessary, comment upon matters affecting or likely to affect local conditions and practices.

M.O.W.P. CODES OF PRACTICE COMMITTEE

The Minister of Works and Planning has now completed his arrangements for the Committee established to co-ordinate technical practice in the different branches of civil engineering, public works and building. The Committee, which is called the Codes of Practice Committee, will deal with post-war as well as wartime activities. Its object will be to direct the preparation of codes setting out how all materials can best be applied to the task in hand. These codes will be codes of good practice, aiming at increased efficiency in constructional and other work, and at economy in labour and material. The Committee will have no power to lay down obligatory requirements of any kind.

It is natural that there should be a number of separate codes for the many professions and trades engaged in building and constructional engineering. But inefficiency and confusion have been caused in the past by the fact that one code has paid too little regard to another. There has been no organised, comprehensive linking-up such as is contemplated by the new Committee. While the first concern of the Committee must be to satisfy the immediate need for certain individual codes, its sponsors see as its ultimate object the creation of a comprehensive code for civil engineering and building.

Codes of practice are primarily the business of the technical institutions. Just before the war a scheme was launched by the British Standards Institution to bring together these institutions in a Professional Codes of Practice Committee. But the individual bodies still reserved their full right to prepare and issue codes at their own discretion. In creating the Codes of Practice Committee, the Minister of Works and Planning has completed the work which was thus begun. The Government already recognises the necessity of centralising the preparation of standard specifications ; and with regard to materials it has recently declared the British Standards Institution to be the national standardisation body. When the Government similarly recognised the Codes of Practice Committee as the centralising authority for codes, it permanently removed all danger of serious duplication and overlapping.

The full name of the Committee, established in collaboration with the Ministry of Health after prolonged discussions with the various interests, is the Committee for Codes of Practice in Civil Engineering, Public Works and Building. The Committee is composed of representatives of the principal technical institutions, the building research departments of Government, the British Standards Institution and the Building Industries National Council. These bodies having reached complete agreement on the principles involved have nominated the following permanent representatives :—

Royal Institution of British Architects :
Hubert M. Fairweather and E. Berry Webber.
Institution of Civil Engineers :
Lt.-Col. C. M. Norrie, D.S.O., and H. J. F. Gourley.
Institution of Electrical Engineers :
J. R. Beard and P. V. Hunter, C.B.E.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers :
Col. S. J. Thompson, D.S.O., and Dr. H. L. Guy, F.R.S.
Institution of Municipal and County Engineers :
E. J. Elford and J. H. Melville-Richards.
Institution of Structural Engineers :
P. J. Black and G. B. R. Pimm.
Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors :
E. W. Mackenzie and J. E. Swindlehurst.
Building Industries National Council :
R. Coppock, C.B.E., and Major V. Lefebure.
British Standards Institution :
C. le Maistre, C.B.E., and P. Good, C.B.E.

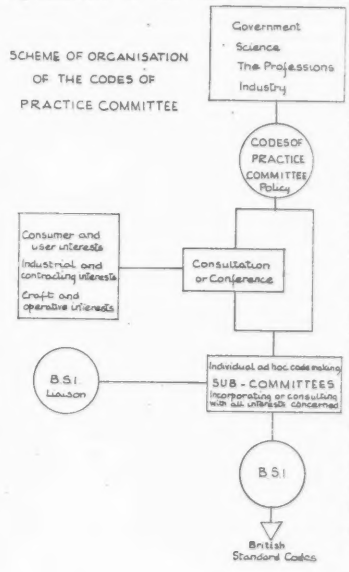
In addition, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Home Security, the Ministry of Works and Planning and the Building Research Station will have assessor members.

The terms of reference of the Committee are : To direct the preparation of codes of practice for civil engineering, public works, building and constructional work.

The Committee will not itself prepare the codes : each code will be the business of a special sub-committee. The Codes of Practice Committee will authorise the appointment of these sub-committees ; it will also lay down the responsibilities of the various technical institutions for their formation, for the appointment of members and for the drafting of terms of reference. It will ensure that every relevant interest is duly considered by the sub-committee, including user and consumer interests, as well as those of the industrial manager and craftsman. A further safeguard is that each code must be published in draft form and fully commented upon before the Codes of Practice Committee can give its final approval.

Sir Clement Hindley has been appointed by the Minister to be chairman of the Codes of Practice Committee. He has the assistance of Mr. C. Roland Woods, who has resigned his membership of the Committee to which he had been nominated by the Building Industries National Council. Pending the appointment of a technical assistant by arrangement with the Building Research Organisation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, he will also have the assistance of Mr. R. Fitzmaurice. Mr. Percy Good, Director of the British Standards Institution, and Mr. Francis Lorne, one of the Assistant Directors in the Directorate of Post-War Building, will also assist the chairman in his work. The offices of the Committee are at Lambeth Bridge House.

At all stages, the fullest use will be made of the existing organisations of the constituent bodies. The British Standards Institution is placing at the disposal of the Committee its machinery of contact with industry and its special experience of standard specifications extending over many years. Its officers will be responsible, on behalf of the Ministry, for the editing and publishing of codes ; the Institution will thus become a central publication office for every kind of code and standard.



Agreement to set up such a committee as this could not have been attained without the enthusiastic co-operation of the institutions and other bodies concerned. The extent and promptness of this co-operation are a measure of the seriousness with which current and post-war industrial problems are now regarded, and of the general determination not to let sectional interests stand in the way of their solution.

Accessions to the Library

1941-42—V

Owing to the urgent need to economise space this list now includes only entries of the accession of new publications, exception being made in the case of old publications having particular reference to current demands, e.g., books, etc., on planning and topography.

Accessions of drawings will not be recorded.

Larger gifts will be recorded by a single cumulative entry.

Full lists will be sent to subscribers to the reprints and can be sent to any other readers on application.

Books presented by the publishers for review marked R.

Books purchased marked P.

**Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.*

N.B.—In Accession List IV, August issue, p. 178, col. 1, the entries under PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION to foot of column should have come before TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING above, which continues to next column.

ARCHITECTURE

YEAR BOOKS :—

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
R.I.B.A.
Questions set at the intermediate examination May 1942 : . . . final e— July 1942. each [1942.] 1s.

THEORY

LESCAZE (WILLIAM) 72.01+72.07/08
On being an architect.
8″. xi+287 pp.+pls. New York : Putnam. 1942. ($3.) R.

HISTORY

FYFE (THEODORE) 72.03 (42.59 C)
Architecture in Cambridge. Examples of English architectural styles &c.
7¾″. xiv+120 pp. Cambridge : U.P. 1942. 8s. 6d. R.

HITCHCOCK (HENRY-RUSSELL) 72.036.6 (73) : 92 W
*In the nature of materials. 1887-1941, the buildings of Frank Lloyd Wright.
8½″×8½″. xxxv+143 pp.+pls. New York : Duell, Sloane & Pearce. 1942. £1 16s. P. (2).

DRAWING

Inf. file
ANROOY (A. VAN) 72.064 : 77] 535.245
The Neglect of photogrammetry in architectural recording. (*From* Photographic Journal, June.)
leaflet. 9¾″. [Lond.] 1942.
Presented by the Author.

VOCATION, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
Report of the Council [for] 1941, list of donors &c. 1942. R.

R.I.B.A. 72.08 : 174
Code of professional practice.
Revised ed. (July 1941), reprint. leaflet. 8½″. Lond. 1941 ([1942]).

BUILDING SOCIETIES' ASSOCIATION
B. S. year book 1942. [1942.] R.
Inf. file 72.08 : 347.23] 696.98

BECKETT (H. E.) +72.092
Population densities and the heights of buildings. (*In* Trans. Illuminating Engineering Society, July.)
11″. Lond. 1942.
Presented by the Building Research Station.

Inf. file
72.08 : 347.23] 69.059.2
ALL ENGLAND LAW REPORTS ANNOTATED *series*
—. Vol. i. No. 590 (13 Feb.).—Court of Appeal. Taylor *v.* Webb. [Landlord and tenant. Liability of landlord for deterioration by wind and rain.]
dupl. typescript. 13″. 1937.
Presented by Capt. Hubert Bennett [F.].

MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK
——. 1941. 1941. £2. R.

SCOTTISH MUNICIPAL ANNUAL 058 : 352 (41.1)
——. (Under patronage of Convention of Royal Burghs, Association of County Councils in Scotland, and Association of Counties of Cities in Scotland.)
11th issue. 10″. [Glasgow : G— and West of Scotland Guardian Socy. Ltd.] [1942, *cover date.*] R.

BUILDING TYPES (CIVIL)

Inf. file
PEVSNER (NIKOLAUS) 725.319 (42.1) : 9 P
Patient progress. The life work of Frank Pick. [With illus. of London Underground Railway architecture.] (*From* Archl. Review, Aug.)
extract, in covers of issue. 1942.
Presented by Dr. Pevsner.

U.S. : DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 725.35 : 632.935
Technical bulletins :
No. 550. Protection of apples and pears in transit &c. By E. D. Mallison and others. 1937. (10 c.)
No. 613. Market-storage studies of . . . melons and cantaloups. By J. S. Wiant. 1938. (10 c.)
No. 770. Investigations on the storage of nuts. By R. C. Wright. 1941.
No. 776. A Comparative study of storage . . . of apples &c. By M. H. Haller and J. M. Lutz. 1941. (10 c.)
—each pam. 9¼″. Washington : Supt. of Docs. 19—.
Circulars :
No. 447. The freezing temperatures of some fruits, vegetables, and florists' stocks. By R. C. Wright.
Revised ed. pam. 9¼″. Washington : Supt. of Documents. 1941, 1942. (5 c.)—*Presented by the Department.*
First ed. 1937.

HOME OFFICE 725.4 : 614
Welfare pamphlets :
No. 4. First aid and ambulance for factories.
4th ed. pam. 9¾″. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1941. 1s.
Replacing 2nd ed. 1929 *copy, lost.*

ERDMAN (ADDISON) 725.511
*A Survey of hospitals. Edward Langley Scholarship. [Reports.] (American Institute of Architects, Octagon *journal*, May, pt. ii.)
pam. 11″. [Washington.] 1942. R. *To Loan Library.*

CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION 725.573 (42.13 H)
Wartime day nurseries for the Borough of Hammersmith. &c.
dupl. typescript & *Repr.* 13″. 1942. R.

MICHIGAN, *state* : DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 725.74
Engineering bulletins :
No. 17. Swimming pools. Minimum standards of design.
No. 18. Swimming pool operation.
—each pam. 9″. Lansing. 1940.
Presented by the Department.

× MS.
BRITTLEBANK (ERIC) 725.823.4
The Development of the cinema. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)
typescript & *Repr. of D.* (mounted). [1942.]
Presented by the Author.

725.835
COMMUNITY CENTRES JOINT RESEARCH COMMITTEE (R.I.B.A., NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE, HOUSING CENTRE)
*Community centres. A survey by Flora and Gordon Stephenson, research officers for the Leverhulme Grant Fund.
replica printing (t.p.) and replica typescript. 9¾″. Lond. : Housing Centre ; Lund Humphries. 1942. 3s. 6d.
Presented by the Joint Committee (4) and Mr. Edward Carter [A.].

Inf. file
725.893 : 725.18
[? U.S. : WAR DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS]
Recreation centers—prospective drawings and floor plans.
[Drawings reproductions only.]
extract, *Repr.* 10½″. [c. 1940.]
Presented by the Chief of Engineers.
Whole pubn. ' classified as restricted.'

ILLUSTRATION (L'), *journal* 064 (493 B)+725.91 (493 B)
[Special number.] Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles, 1935. Album hors série. (June.)
15″. Paris. 1935.
Presented by Mr. E. Wignall.

(RELIGIOUS)

HOWE ([R.] LIONEL [B.]) 726.54 (42.33 W)
The Churches of Wareham, Dorset.
2nd ed. pam. 7½″. Gloucester : Brit. Pubg. Co. 1938. 6d.
Presented.

(EDUCATIONAL)

727.112 (764)

COLLEGE STATION, *Texas*: AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS—TEXAS ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION

*Space for teaching: an approach to the design of elementary schools for Texas. By W. W. Caudill. (E— E— S— series, No. 59.) (Bulletin of the . . . College . . ., 4th S., xii, 9, 1 Aug.)

11″. (iv) + 124 pp. College Station, near Bryan, Texas. 1941.
Presented by the College (2).

FRIBOURG, *Switzerland*: UNIVERSITÉ 727.3 (494 F)

Les Nouveaux batiments de l'université de Fribourg.

12½″. n.p.: Vie, Art et Cité, *journal*; Fribourg: Librairie de l'Université. [? 1941.]
Presented by Mrs. Clifford Norton.

AMERICAN SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY

——. 1942. 14th annual ed. 1942. R.
× MS.

HARVEY (EARL M.) 727.63 + 727.5 : 636.08

Aquarium & aquatic research buildings. (Thesis for Final Examination, July 1942.)

typescript & *Repr. of D.* 13″. 1941.
Presented by the Author.

(DOMESTIC)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: HEALTH ORGANISATION 728.1 L.N.

C.H. *series*:
Comprising the following specific subjects:
[Hygiene of housing, housing in Japan, England and Wales, Sweden and Czechoslovakia, and rural housing.]

—12 dupl. typescripts. 13″. Geneva. 1935-36, -38. P.
Some in English, some in French.

728.1 L.N.

C.H./Comm. Hab./1—99 [for 100 see separate entry], also 22a, 34a, 49 erratum, 62 annexe, 62 (1), 74 annexe, 87 annexe, 90 (1) in 3 pts., 92 2 annexes; 55 in 2 pts.
43, 57, 63, & 78 lacking. 93 in dupl.

—3 pams., 106 dupl. typescripts. 13″. Geneva. 1936-39. P.
Some English, some French.

728 : 696/699

Incorporating, 46, AMERICAN PUBLIC HOUSING ASSOCIATION: COMMITTEE ON THE HYGIENE OF HOUSING, Basic principles of healthful housing, *in* A. Jnl. of P.H., Mar. 1938; 92, 2 annexes, [ditto], [ditto], 2nd ed. 1939 (bound and unbound).
Comprising the following specific subjects:
[Heating and air conditioning; noise; heat insulating properties of materials; heating; effect of weather conditions; minimum dimensions; standardisation of names; housing in Low Countries; sound insulation; statistics; Czechoslovakia; insolation, natural and artificial lighting; flue dust; rural housing; density of population and open spaces; sanitation of isolated houses; sewage treatment in Netherlands; refuse disposal; planning for recreation; atmospheric pollution; a.r.p.; planning in U.S.; Mexico housing.]

[? LEAGUE OF NATIONS: HEALTH ORGANISATION] 728.1 L.N.
728.1 : 728.68 (44)

[C.H./Comm. Hab./100.] Enquête sur l'habitation rurale en France. . . . entreprise à la demande de la S— des N— &c. [Serial number stamped on fly-leaf only. No authorship stated.]

2 vols. 13″ × 10″. n.p. 1939. P.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: HEALTH ORGANISATION 728.1 L.N.

C.H. Hab. Urb. 1—4.

—4 dupl. typescripts. 1935.
Comprising the following specific subjects:
[Health aspects of housing; insolation and lighting; urban housing; financial and economic aspects.]

HOUSING CENTRE

Annual report: 7th, 1941-1942. [1942.] R.

Reports of talks. 728.1 (06) arch files
Nos. 22 (Nov. 1941)—— 44 (May 1942)——.
dupl. typescripts. 13″. 1941-42—.
In progress.

ELSAS (M. J.) 728.1 (42)

*Housing before the war and after.
8½″. (ix) + 69 pp. Lond.: P. S. King & Staples. 1942. 5s. P. (2).

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: HEALTH ORGANISATION 728.1 (73) : 331.6

Quarterly bulletin:
Vol. ii, Extract No. 12. Suburban settlements for unemployed in Germany. By Friedrich Schmidt.

pam. 9½″. [Geneva. 1933.] P.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH 728.1 : 333.32] 34

Housing, England. The H— Acts (Review of Contributions) Order, 1942, *&c.* (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1942 No. 1601.)

leaflet. 9¾″. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1942. 1d. R.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Report of council . . . [on 1941] 1942. (The Prevention of t—, *cover title.*) [1942.] R.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: HEALTH ORGANISATION 728.1 : 699.878

Quarterly bulletin:
Vol. ii, Extract No. 6 (1). Report on housing and malaria. *&c.* By Sir S. R. Christophers and A. Missiroli.

9½″. [Geneva. 193—.] P.
× MS.

BORDOLI (M. ROY) 728.1 : 940.7] 693

Post war house construction. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)

typescript, *D.* & *Repr.* 13″. 1942.
Presented by the Author.

728.54 : 940.6] 72.083.4
+ 725.75 : 725.186.2] 72.083.4

R.I.B.A. *and* MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Basis of employment and remuneration . . . in regard to schemes for hostels, War Office camps and similar schemes of a standard type which involve repetition units *&c.*

leaflet. dupl. typescript. 13¼″. 1941.

U.S.: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 728.67

Misc. pubns.:
No. 475. Minimum requirements for farmhouses recommended *&c.*
pam. 9¼″. Washington: Govt. Printing Off. 1941.
Presented by the Department.

EMPIRE TEA BUREAU 728.932

Tea for the workers.

pam. 9¼″. [Lond. 1942.]
Presented by the Bureau.
× MS.

SMITH (RONALD S.) 728.933.1

The Modern kitchen. *Etc.* (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)

typescript & *Repr. of D.* 13″. [1942.]
Presented by the Author.

FITTINGS

U.S.: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farmers' bulletins:

729.942
No. 1865. Closets and storage spaces. Elma Edwards, ed.
pam. 9¼″. Washington: Supt. of Documents. 1941. (5 c.)

729.953 + 697.8
No. 1889. Fireplaces and chimneys. By A. H. Senner and T. A. H. Miller.
pam. 9¼″. Washington: Supt. of Documents. 1941. (10 c.)
—*Presented by the Department.*

729.998.32 : 940.6

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS *and* MINISTRY OF SUPPLY: RAW MATERIALS DEPARTMENT

[Railings.] [Letters, M.O.W.B., Oct. 22 (2); letter, M. of S.: R.W.D., Sept. 11, and] Direction, Specimen notice, Forms 1-3 and 5. var. dupl. typescripts, 8¾″, 13″, 6½″. 1941. R. (2).

ALLIED ARTS AND ARCHÆOLOGY

GEORGE (M. DOROTHY) 7.034 (42).8 : 3

England in transition. Life and work in the eighteenth century.
7¼″. vii + 229 pp. + (viii) pls.
Lond.: Routledge. 1931. 7s. 6d.
Presented by Mr. B. A. P. Winton Lewis [A.].

NEW YORK: MUSEUM OF MODERN ART 069 : 7.036.6 (73) (058)

The Year's work. Annual report . . . for . . . July 1940—June 1941. [1941.] R.

902.6 (42) (06) (058)

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES (*in union with* SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON): RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Report . . . for the year 1939.

pam. 8¾″. 1942. 1s. R.

ATHENS: BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

*Annual. No. xxxviii. Session 1937-38. 1940 [1942]. R. (2).

BUILDING SCIENCE

69 (083.74) (73) boxes

U.S.: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Building materials and structures. Report *&c.* [Numbers not already in library.] 1938-40.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH 69 : 940.6 folder

Economy in building construction. (Circular 2682.)
leaflet. 6½″. Lond. 1942.

Enclosing MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING: WORKS AND BUILDINGS COMMITTEE, Economy in the use of rubber, *also* Economy in building construction, *and* M.O.W.P.: COMMITTEE ON BUILDING MATERIALS STANDARDISATION, Economy memorandum—rubber, *and* M.O.W.P.: DIRECTORATE OF CONSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN, Supplement to "Notes on methods of construction . . ." *&c.*

69 : 940.6 + 691 : 940.6

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING: WORKS AND BUILDINGS COMMITTEE

Economy in building construction. (B.P. (0) (42) 42.)
dupl. typescript. 1942.

691.168 : 940.6

Economy in the use of rubber. (B.P. (0) (42) 44.)
dupl. typescript. 1942.

Enclosed with MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Economy in building construction.

69 : 940.6 + 691 : 940.6

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING: COMMITTEE ON BUILDING MATERIALS STANDARDISATION

691.168 : 940.6

Economy memorandum—rubber. (E. M. 3.)
dupl. typescript. 1942.

Enclosed with MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Economy in building construction.

69 : 940.6 + 691 : 940.6

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING: DIRECTORATE OF CONSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN

Notes *&c.*

Supplement to "Notes . . .", C., *&c.*
dupl. typescript. 1942.

Enclosed with MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Economy in building construction.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS 69.021.15

Report on foundations.

*Part i. Foundations in disturbed ground.
pam. 8½″. Lond. 1942. 1s. R. (2).

U.S.: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 69.021.15 : 728.67

Farmers' bulletins:

No. 1869. Foundations for farm buildings. By T. A. H. Miller and E. G. Molander.
pam. 9¼″. Washington: Supt. of Documents. 1941. (10 c.)
Presented by the Department.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION 69 (083.74)

War emergency British standards:

459. Doors. 69.028.1
1942. 2s. R.

PRACTICE AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF CONTRACTORS

—— and public works annual. 1942. [1942.] R.
06 : 69.08

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES

Presidential address to the . . . annual conference: 25th.
8½″. Albury. 1942.
06 : 69.08 (42)

AMALGAMATED UNION OF BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Address to the National Delegate Conference. 1942. R.

Previous meeting of conference: 1939.

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS 69.08 : 331.2] 940.6

Payment by results. Memorandum (31 Mar.):—

Addenda Nos. 1 (Schedule No. 21) (Apl.)—10 (Schedule No. 6, revised) (Aug.). (Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) Order, 1941.)
10 dupl. typescripts. 13″. 1942.

Payment by results. Notes for guidance *&c.* (P.R. Notes No. 2.) (May.) (Essential Work *&c.*)
leaflet. 9¾″. 1942.

(*To be continued*).

Review of Periodicals

1941-42—IV, *continued*

PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION (Physical & Sociological)

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, *1942 July, pp. 3-4:*

The End of Reconstruction. Editorial emphasising the importance of immediate war-time planning and building tasks.

AGENDA (Quarterly Jnl. of Reconstruction, Lon. Sch. Econ.) *1942 Apl., pp. 164-73:*

Surveys of Reconstruction Research, iii. Continuation by Miss H. J. Harvey (R.I.I.A.) of articles in No. i. Lists and describes principal bodies in Britain concerned with international problems.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (INCLUDING WAR-DAMAGE RE-PLANNING); GARDENS, RURAL PRESERVATION

NATIONAL BUILDER, *1942 July, p. 193:*

"Those idealist planners!" Short article by B. S. Townroe.

JOURNAL, TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, *1942 July-Aug., pp. 199-206:*

Three-dimensional planning: speech of Henry Strauss, Parliamentary Secretary for Planning, to the T.P.I. Also discussion.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1942 June 18, pp. 427-9:*

"Planners": lecture to T. & C.P.A. by Dr. W. A. Robson, advocating a national school of planning. (Further report.)

COUNTRY LIFE, *1942 May 29, pp. 1034-5 and subsequent issues:*

Land control after the war: series by experts of differing views. First article, by Lord Addison, The case for national ownership.

BUILDING, *1942 June, pp. 124-7:*

Town planning after the war: article by Walter Segal, with diagrams showing methods of segregating industrial quarters in new or existing cities.

AGENDA (Quarterly Journal of Reconstruction, Lon. Sch. Econ.), *1942 Apl., pp. 143-52:*

Towards national planning for town and country, by Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister. Survey of pre-war and recent planning policies and achievements.

IRISH BUILDER, *1942 July 18, p. 258:*

Suggested regional bodies and regions for Northern Ireland and Eire: map and note of a circulating exhibit, issued by the National Planning Conference, Dublin.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, *1942 Summer, pp. 50-3:*

Physical planning research in Gloucestershire: article by Gordon E. Payne, county planning officer.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1942 July 9, pp. 23-5:*

"Doubts on the Mars plan for London": critical article by the Hon. Lionel Brett, a member of the Mars Group. With illustrations from the scheme.

JOURNAL, LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY, *1942 June, pp. 137-44:*

Land utilisation in rural areas: statement by the Land Agents' Society to Lord Justice Scott's committee, also "Further observations."

COUNTRY LIFE, *1942 June 12, pp. 1128-9:*

"The countryman must help us," by Sir Charles Bressey. Planning, with particular reference to transport, and the English country.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECTURE, *1942 May, pp. 227-37:*

T. & C.P.A. conference on Industry and rural life at Cambridge: selected papers, by Sir A. Daniel Hall, L. F. Easterbrook, C. S. Orwin, Prof. Sargant Florence, T. Sharp, and Prof. A. W. Ashby.

BUILDING, *1942 July, pp. 140-1:*

"A type plan for new towns": article by A. Trystan Edwards and diagram, incorporating the "green wedge," said to have been first proposed by the author in the Hundred New Towns scheme.

DEUTSCHE BAUZEITUNG, *1941 Mar. 12, pp. 190-2:*

The development of the town plan of Dresden; article by F. Mucke illustrated by plans. (Ref. from KENTIKU ZASSI, Aug. 1941.)

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (N.Y.), *1942 July, pp. 57-66:*

Haussmann: interesting study by Commissioner Robert Moses, developer of New York Parkway system. Well illustrated by Paris and New York views and plans.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *1942 June, pp. 116-20:*

Indian cities and their improvement: article by Dr. H. V. Lanchester [*F.*]. Plans of Madura and part of another city, and numerous street scenes.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, *1942 June, pp. 233-78;*

JOURNAL, INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, *July 21, pp. 20-37:*

Post-war planning and reconstruction: paper by H. J. B. Manzoni, city engineer, Birmingham, and discussion. An important survey of reconstruction technique and policies. Illustrated by diagrams of

ideal development lay-out for new town and details of road design. (I.M.E.) : Typical lay-out maps and street sections.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1942 July 23, pp. 63-4, and other notices :*
"Reconstruction—has the time come for preparing schemes?" Debate by A.A.S.T.A.

TASK, *1942, No. 2, pp. 30-5 :*
"Architectural utopias" : the city planning theories of Frank Lloyd Wright and Le Corbusier. By R. Kantorowich. Already published in "South African Architectural Record."

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, *1942 June, pp. 143-50 :*
"A master plan for London" : based on research by the Mars Group Town Planning Committee. Article by A. Korn (chairman) and F. J. Samuely (transport and economics sub-committee). Statistical charts, diagrams, and maps. (ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *July 9) :* Doubts on the Mars plan, by Lionel Brett.

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED, *1942 May, p. 58 :*
Civic centre for Southend-on-Sea—layout and elevation : by E. Vincent Harris [*F.*] (R.A. exhibit). (Further reference.)

PUBLIC WORKS OF SOUTH AFRICA, *1942 Feb.-Mar., pp. 20-7 :*
"An approach to hospitalisation" : article by J. A. Joel, with illustrative plans.

JOURNAL OF ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE, *1942 July, pp. 145-153 :*
Regionalisation of hospitals by John M. Gibson, Medical Officer of Health, Huddersfield.

WERK (Zürich), *1942 May, pp. 114-20 :*
Residential area of small detached houses, the Siedlung Drusbergstrasse, Zürich ; Walter Henauer, architect.

BUILDER, *1942 June 19, pp. 531-2, and subsequent issues :*
Decayed structures in relation to town redevelopment ; by B. Price Davies [*F.*].

BUILDING, *1942 Aug., pp. 168-171 :*
Privacy in house and garden : article by Walter Segal, with suggested plans for terraces of houses with enclosed or projecting gardens, and common zones for children between.

PENCIL POINTS (New York), *1942 May, pp. 245-58 :*
"What's the matter with our site plans?" A critical examination by Albert Mayer of the various types of housing layouts commonly adopted in America.

JOURNAL, ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, *1942 June, pp. 129-31 :*
Site planning for wartime housing : article, with two recent Canadian layouts, by W. L. Somerville.

BUILDER, *1942 Sept. 4, pp. 193-4, and subsequent issues :*
"Highway grid" : articles by J. E. Macgregor [*F.*], secretary S.P.A.B., suggesting elevated roads, with crossings, independent of ground-level features ; illustrated. ii, Sept. 11 : Application to London.

WERK (Zürich), *1942 May, pp. 103-14 :*
Park system, Stockholm : article by E. Zietzschmann, with map, plans, views, and details of park buildings.

AMERICAN CITY (N.Y.), *1942 May, pp. 87-9 :*
Lighting (artificial) of playing fields : article extracts by M. A. McCloskey, table of standards for different sports, and diagram plans showing floodlighting installation layouts.

JOURNAL, COMMONS, OPEN SPACES AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOCIETY, *1941 Nov., pp. 61-80 :*
Memorandum on post-war planning in relation to relevant subjects, submitted to M.W.O.B. and other departments, and later (1942 Mar., p. 91) to Lord Justice Scott's Committee.

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., *1942 June, pp. 131-2 :*
Development of the English countryside ; lecture by Thomas Sharp at Reading, and note on the course organised by the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee's Public Relations Group, on the initiative of Birdwood Willcocks [*F.*].

Obituary

RALPH ADAMS CRAM [*Hon. Corr. Member*]

We regret to record the death on 22 September at the age of 78 of Dr. Ralph Adams Cram, Litt.D., LL.D., one of the most famous American architects of his generation and an authority on Gothic architecture. Dr. Cram was the senior of our U.S.A. Honorary Corresponding Members and the holder of many academic honours. He was one time president of the Boston Society of Architects and of the Mediæval Academy of America, and was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the A.I.A.

Dr. Cram qualified as an architect in 1889. "Professionally Cram was a comparatively unknown figure when, in 1890, he became associated with Wentworth and with Goodhue," wrote C. D. Maginnis in the introduction to the great *Pencil Points* monograph on the work of Cram and Ferguson, but soon there was to be hardly any other firm in America so widely famed. Tallmadge, in his story of architecture in America, suggests that Cram and Goodhue exerted the next most powerful influence, after McKim, in the history of the eclectic period of American architecture. The knowledge and enthusiasm for Gothic architecture possessed by the two leaders, Cram and Goodhue, gave it a new and powerful place in the development of American architecture. Cram was scholar, mystic and religious and enthusiast. More always, as Maginnis says, than just a successful architect, Cram was a vital and developing force in the intellectual life of his nation. Of pronounced literary faculty, master of crisp and arresting phrase, of witty and scathing invective, he wrote and preached his Gothic thesis with the zeal of an apostle, constantly challenging the spirit of twentieth-century America with his re-formation of the spirit of the Middle Ages.

Whereas the interest of Cram's classical-minded colleagues and his partner Goodhue tended towards the ancient architectures of Italy and France, Cram turned to England—in his reminiscence, literary or architectural, it was always the English scene ; one wondered, says Maginnis, whether his earliest work looked aristocratic because it was British or British because it was aristocratic !

Cram was first in partnership with Wentworth in 1890, Goodhue joined five years later and Ferguson—whose contributions were chiefly on the business side—joined in 1899. After 1904, when the firm got the big West Point Academy, Cram and Goodhue tended apart, and in 1914 Goodhue finally parted from the firm.

Among the firm's most famous buildings are : The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York ; St. Thomas's Church, New York ; Calvary Church, Pittsburg ; Princetown University Chappel and Graduate College, Proctor Hall ; U.S. Military Academy, West Point. All these are Gothic in style, and some were with Goodhue as partner. Among his comparatively few classic buildings are Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. ; the second church, Boston ; the first Presbyterian Church, Utica, New York ; and the Beebe Memorial Library, Wakefield, Mass.

Cram was author of several books : *The Gothic Quest*, 1907 ; *The Substance of Gothic*, 1917 ; *The Heart of Europe*, 1915 ; *Impressions of Japanese Architecture*, 1931, and others.

SAMUEL JAMES NEWMAN [*Ret. F.*]

A MEMOIR BY MR. WINTON NEWMAN [*F.*]

In the death of my father in his 92nd year, the Institute has lost one of its oldest retired Fellows.

He was born at Winchester in 1850, and in 1867 he came up to London and was articled to Pocock, Corfe & Mullen, of Craven Street. He became a student at the R.A. Schools in 1870, and was also a keen worker in the class of design at the Architectural Association in those early days when it was housed in the R.I.B.A. premises.

In the following years he took his Associateship and in or about 1875 started to practise in Northampton, where he carried out a considerable amount of domestic and commercial work. He was something of a competition man, and I think my earliest introduction into the competition system dates from the days when, as a small boy, I was set to grind up indian ink for the laborious inking-in of competition drawings.

A fine draughtsman himself, he was something of a martinet in his insistence on its value in the architectural scheme of things, and even now I remember the hardship I then felt in having to spend the mornings of my summer holidays with drawing board and T-square learning to draw and trying to make sketches of anything and everything—small penance for so much future pleasure.

He was elected a Fellow of the Institute in 1892, and later circumstances influenced him in moving to the south of England, where he eventually became borough architect and engineer at Poole, Dorset, where he remained until his retirement.

His real inclinations were divided between architecture and painting—his early work in water-colour, oils and pastels was delightfully simple and unaffected, and I believe one of his greatest disappointments in later years was that the civil engineering side of life in which he was so much involved allowed him little time or opportunity to devote to the things he really loved.

Membership Lists

ELECTION: SEPTEMBER, 1942

The following candidates for membership were elected in September 1942 :—

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

ORME : FRANCIS STEPHEN, M.A., Parkstone, Dorset.

AS FELLOWS (8)

BLOMFIELD : AUSTIN, M.A.Oxon [*A.* 1921].
BUTTON : FREDERICK CHARLES, F.S.I. [*A.* 1925].
ELLIS : MISS MARY FEODORE RUTH [*A.* 1928].
MCCREA : WILLIAM [*A.* 1928], Glasgow.
MOORE : ERNEST JOSIAH EDWARDS [*A.* 1911], Porthcawl.
PETT : HAROLD MILBURN [*A.* 1909], Hove.
TURNER : RALPH HENRY, B.Arch.(Liverpool) [*A.* 1925].
WINSLADE : MORRIS LESTER [*A.* 1922].

AS ASSOCIATES (6)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

FOX : MISS MARGARET MARY, Dip.Arch.(Leeds), Batley.
GIBSON : CHARLES EDWARD DEHANEY, Bristol.
MCCALLUM : IAN ROBERT MORE.
MAGNAY : GEORGE EDGAR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
MARKS : JACK, Dip.Arch.(Nottingham), Nottingham.
WILTON : JAMES OWEN.

AS LICENTIATES (46)

AERS : HARRY JAMES MACARTHUR.
ALLEN : NORMAN JAMES, Chester.
BADCOCK : LEONARD ROY.
BATSTONE : ROBERT STANLEY.
BILLINGTON : NORMAN, Congleton.
BROWN : WILLIAM COLIN, Macclesfield.
BUCKLEY : FRANK EDWIN, Southport.
CATHROW : CHARLES RENE.
CHETTLE : GEORGE HULBERT.
CUNLIFFE : WILLIAM HENRY.
DENNY : THOMAS JAMES, Launceston, Cornwall.
DICKINSON : FRANK, Blackpool.
DOMINICUS : EDGAR LOUIS, Southport.
ELLIS : WILLIAM, J.P., St. Helens.
EVANS : EDWIN JOHN.
FIELDING : RATCLIFFE, Manchester.
FOREMAN : HERBERT EDWIN.
FOSTER : CECIL JACK.
GREENWOOD : CHARLES, Chester.
GRIMSHAW : LEONARD JOHN.
HARVEY : EDWARD FRANK.
HUTBER : FREDERICK HUBERT.
INIONS : WALTER ERNEST, Liverpool.
KIRKHAM : GEORGE, Preston.
LEWIS : WALTER, Liverpool.
LLOYD : CYRIL JOHN PHILIP, Haverfordwest.
LONG : GEORGE FREDERICK.
MADDICK : WILLIAM THOMAS, Kingsbridge, South Devon.
MAY : EDWARD WILSON.
MAY : HAROLD GEORGE, B.Sc., F.S.I., A.M.T.P.I.
NEWNHAM : STEPHEN ELLIOTT KINVIG, Liverpool.
O'CONNOR : VINCENT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
PILLING : RANDOLPH SMITH, Burnley.
POULSON : JOHN GARLICK LLEWELLYN, Pontefract.
PROSSER : WILLIAM GEORGE.
REES : ELWYN JAMES.
ROSE : CYRIL GILBERT GUY.
RUSHBROOK : SIDNEY GILBERT.
SCARFF : KENNETH CHARLES, Colchester.
SLATER : THOMAS, Liverpool.
SMITH : PERCY HAROLD.
SUMMERFIELD : JOHN WILLIAM, Liverpool.
THOMSON : RONALD HAMILTON, Rotherham.
WILLIAMS : WILLIAM, Bangor, N. Wales.
WINBOURNE : HYMAN, Walsall.
WRIGHT : ERNEST JAMES, Ormskirk.

ELECTION : NOVEMBER, 1942

An election of candidates for membership will take place in November 1942. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 9 November.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

MUMFORD : LEWIS, Amenia, New York. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (11)

BULLOCK : ALBERT EDWARD [*A.* 1906], 35 Dorset Street, Baker Street, W.1 ; 47 Beaumont Avenue, St. Albans. G. H. Jenkins, S. Hamp and A. Y. Mayell.

HEPBURN : JAMES WILLIAM [*A.* 1906], c/o Architect to the Council, L.C.C., County Hall, S.E.1 ; 12 Selvage Lane, Mill Hill, N.W.7. J. H. Forshaw, J. B. F. Cowper and W. E. Brooks.

HYDE : SIDNEY [*A.* 1921], Lindenhurst, Coach Drive, Hitchin. Prof. A. E. Richardson, C. L. Gill and H. O. Corfiato.

SEIFERT : MAJOR RUBIN [*A.* 1934], "The Quinta," Middle Street, West Harnham, Salisbury, Wilts. G. G. Winbourne, J. C. Shepherd and A. B. Knapp-Fisher.

SPENCER : Thomas [*A.* 1913], Summerfields, 17 Spinney Hill, Addlestone, Surrey. A. J. Davis, C. H. Gage and S. Jupp.

STOKES : LEONARD GEORGE [*A.* 1928], Millers Buildings, Hampshire Terrace, Southsea ; 5 Brecon Avenue, East Cosham, Hants. V. G. Cogswell, R. A. Thomas and N. Atkins.

TAYLOR : FREDERICK [*A.* 1900], 7 Bourbon Street, Aylesbury, Bucks ; Bacombe Rise, Wendover, Bucks. R. C. White, R. G. Muir and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination :—

JACK : DONALD DENOON, 46 Carlton Place, Glasgow, C.5 ; 30 Broomvale Drive, Newton Mearns, near Glasgow. J. H. Forshaw, J. Lochhead and J. A. Dempster.

NORTH : GUY WOOD, Queen Street Chambers, Maidenhead, Berks ; Elm House, Dorney Reach, Taplow, Bucks. F. Q. Farmer, L. W. Barnard and G. L. Taylor.

PAISLEY : JAMES ERNEST HARRIS, B.Arch. (McGill), Ministry of Supply, Adelphi, W.C.2 ; 50 Maitland Court, Lancaster Terrace, W.2. A. D. Reid, F. W. Halfhide and W. W. Scott-Moncrieff.

WILKERSON : HARRY CHARLES, 8 Sloane Street, S.W.1 ; 51 Alexandra Road, Hounslow, Mddx. Sir Reginald Blomfield, W. H. Gunton and E. S. Clarkson.

AS ASSOCIATES (54)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

ABBOTT : HAROLD DICKENSON [Final], Lindsay, 546 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, Hants. L. M. Austin, W. J. Mountain and A. G. S. Bailey.

ALEXANDER : FREDERIC STEVEN [Northern Polytechnic, London], 168 Station Road, Hendon, N.W.4. T. E. Scott and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

BLOUET : DOUGLAS MONTAGUE RALPH [Special Final], 35 Finchley Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex. A. E. Wiseman, L. H. Bucknell and W. A. Ross.

BURLEY : RONALD EDWARD [Final], 40 Belvoir Street, Prince's Avenue, Hull. G. D. Harbron, Allanson Hick and H. E. Horth.

BUTTERFIELD : LAWRENCE ALBERT [Final], 62 Sussex Gardens, W.2. C. J. Mole, W. F. Granger and L. H. Bucknell.

CALDWELL : JAMES EDWIN LEES [Final], Glenbeigh, Bawnmore Road, Balmoral, Belfast. J. R. Young, R. S. Wilshere and J. H. Stevenson.

CLEWER : MISS BERYL MARJORIE [Nottingham School], The Cottage, Little Carter Lane, Mansfield. George Checkley, T. C. Howitt and A. E. Eberlin.

CLINCH : HORACE GEORGE [The Polytechnic, Regent St., London], Burghfield, Dartford Road, South Darenth, Kent. Joseph Addison, J. K. Hicks and E. C. Scherrer.

COOK : JOHN HOWDEN [Special Final], 42 Ebbisham Road, Worcester Park, Surrey. J. H. Forshaw, H. B. Mackenzie and Edwin Williams.

DALGLEISH : WILLIAM AFFLECK [Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen], 5 Charles Street, Inverness. W. J. Taylor, J. G. Marr and J. A. Ross.

DAVIS : GUY, D. A. (Edin.) [Edinburgh College of Art], 17 Polwarth Gardens, Edinburgh, 11. F. C. Mears, B. N. H. Orphoot and Leslie Grahame-Thomson.

DEVANE : ANDREW DESMOND, B.Arch.(U.C.D.) [Univ. Coll., Dublin], 90 St. Stephens Green, Dublin. J. J. Robinson, Vincent Kelly and F. G. Hicks.

DICKINSON : SIDNEY NAYLOR [Final], 34 Hall Lane, Harrogate, Yorks. F. N. Weightman, H. L. Hicks and R. N. Mackellar.

DIXON : JOSEPH FIELDEN [Final], 24 Windmill Hill, Ruislip, Middlesex. A. J. Hope, J. R. Adamson and G. E. Clare.

EASTWICK-FIELD : JOHN CHARLES [Univ. London], Park House, Cranleigh, Surrey. Prof. A. E. Richardson, H. O. Corfiato and L. S. Stanley.

EATON : THOMAS ALBERT [Final], 30 East Road, West Ham, E.15. Joseph Addison, F. Q. Farmer and F. Dark.

FROWD : DENIS BRYAN [Arch. Assn.], Silver Trees, Westfield Lane, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Charles Cowles-Voysey, Stanley Hamp and L. M. Gotch.

FYFE : CLARK [Special Final], 971 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. A. M. McMichael, Capt. E. S. Bell and John Wilson.

GARLAND : ROBERT [Final], "Chesney," Copperfield Crescent, Mid Higham, Rochester, Kent. C. R. Corfield, R. F. Wheatley and A. J. Cornelius.

GARWOOD : WALTER WILLIAM [Final], 7 Baalbec Road, Highbury, N.5. A. E. Hughes, John Dovaston and Baxter Greig.

GIBSON : PERCY ALBERT [Final], 9 Cooldarragh Park North, Belfast, N. Ireland. R. S. Wilshere, John Seeds and Kendrick Edwards.

GILLMAN : GORDON [Univ. London], 21 Moor Park Road, Northwood, Middlesex. Prof. A. E. Richardson, H. O. Corfiato and L. S. Stanley.

HATTON : JOHN MURTHWAITE [Final], 13 Cranfield Road, Great Crosby, Liverpool, 23. J. W. Cabré, W. P. Horsburgh and Kenmure Kinna.

HIGGINS : WILLIAM MOORE [Leeds School], "Hollydene," Leeds Road, Selby, West Yorks. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

IBBETSON : MRS. RUTH [Univ. London], c/o Messrs. Ibbetson & Co., Stevenage, Herts. Prof. A. E. Richardson, L. S. Stanley and H. O. Corfiato.

KELLETT : KEITH GORDON [Final], 34 Matheson Road, W. Kensington, W.14. P. K. Hanton, W. F. Granger and George Hollins.

LEWIS : DAVID HUBERT [Final], 2a Bryn Road, Brynmill, Swansea, Glam. J. H. Jones, L. S. Stanley and Edwin Smith.

LOUGHER : ROBERT MORGAN [The Technical College, Cardiff], Hillside, Llanishen, Cardiff. W. S. Purchon, Percy Thomas and T. A. Lloyd.

LYCETT : KENNETH SAMUEL [Special Final], City Architect's Department, 1a Warwick Row, Coventry. E. B. Norris, William Scott and A. C. Bunch.

MCLAREN : MISS ELIZABETH [Glasgow School], Inchyra, Boclair Road, Bearsden, Nr. Glasgow. W. J. Smith, T. H. Hughes and James Taylor.

MACRANDAL : DANIEL JOSEPH [Final], 27 Crocus Street, Belfast. R. S. Wilshere, J. H. Stevenson and P. B. Gregory.

MCVEIGH : WILLIAM CLELAND [Final], 3 Ashley Gardens, Belfast. R. S. Wilshere, John Seeds and Kendrick Edwards.

MORT : RALPH [Special Final], 21 Bramley Avenue, Sheffield, 9. Robert Cawkwell, C. M. Hadfield and H. B. S. Gibbs.

MOSS : GORDON KENNETH [Final], Old Beams Guest House, Market Square, Aylesbury. T. P. Bennett, W. T. Higgins and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

NODES : GERALD PERCY [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 4 Willow Way, Finchley, N.3. J. Addison, E. C. Scherrer and R. F. Reekie.

OSGOOD : FREDERICK FARRAR [Final], 100 Mount Pleasant Road, Exeter, Devon. Norman Keep, T. J. Lynch and C. W. Baker.

PEATFIELD : THOMAS ALEXANDRE [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 39 Hill Rise, Kempston Hoo, Bedford. Joseph Addison, J. K. Hicks and R. F. Reekie.

PREECE : ERNEST JOHN [Final], 31 Alexandra Road, Gloucester. C. W. Yates, L. W. Barnard and Miss J. E. Townsend.

QUINLAN : FINBAR [Univ. Coll., Dublin], 1 Ormond Road, Rathmines, Dublin. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

ROBERTS : MISS VALERIE JEANNE [The Technical College, Cardiff], Glentower, Ty-Gwyn Crescent, Cardiff. W. S. Purchon, T. A. Lloyd and Harry Teather.

SCOTT : JAMES VICTOR TROUSDELL, Dip.Arch. (Liverpool) [Univ. Liverpool], "Craigtara," 18 Annadale Avenue, Belfast, N. Ireland. Prof. L. B. Budden, B. A. Miller and J. E. Marshall.

SHRIMPLIN : CLIFFORD WALTER [Special Final], Mock Beggar, Manor Road, Caddington, Beds. R. Briars, J. S. Beard and R. J. Duke.

SMITH : ERNEST WILLIAM [Final], 447 Herringthorpe Valley Road, Rotherham. Frank Richardson, C. H. Aslin and D. B. Jenkinson.

SMITH : RONALD FREDERICK [Final], 40d Warrington Crescent, W.9. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

SMITH : WILLIAM [King's College (Univ. Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne], 7 Hawthorn Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3. W. B. Edwards, R. N. Mackellar and P. C. Newcombe.

STEER : LOUIS GEORGE [Special Final], 17 Highway, Yate, Glos. H. E. Meredith and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

SWEETNAM : JOHN PATRICK BEAMISH [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], Enborne Rectory, Newbury, Berkshire. Joseph Addison, J. K. Hicks and E. C. Scherrer.

SYMONDS : RICHARD CLOUGH [Univ. Liverpool], Ogwen, 160 Chester Road, Wrexham, North Wales. Prof. L. B. Budden, B. A. Miller and J. E. Marshall.

TRIMBLE : JOHN ERSKINE, Dip.Arch.L'pool. [Univ. Liverpool], Church Hill, Holywood, Belfast, N. Ireland. Prof. L. B. Budden, B. A. Miller and E. Marshall.

WALLIS : MISS RACHEL E. [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], Morland, Darlington. Joseph Addison, E. C. Scherrer and J. K. Hicks.

WHELAN : RANDOLPH ST. GEORGE [Final], "Scotland Rocks," Monkton-Combe, Nr. Bath, Somerset. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

WIDDAKER : THOMAS JACKSON, Dip.Arch.(Distinction)(Leeds) [Leeds School of Architecture], 95 Harehills Lane, Leeds, 7. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

WILLIAMS : BOBBIE ROYSTON [Final], 50 Upper Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol, 6. G. D. G. Hake, E. H. Button and J. N. Meredith.

WILLIS : HENRY CHALLENGER [Special Final], 5 Brecklands, Broom, Rotherham. D. B. Jenkinson, Frank Richardson and H. B. S. Gibbs.

AS LICENTIATES (48)

BARKER : HORACE MINNS, c/o Messrs. Peacock & Bewlay, 83 Colmore Row, Birmingham ; 79 Wilmington Road, Quinton Hill, Birmingham. E. C. Bewlay, Frank Wager and L. E. Harper.

BREWER : LUTHER, Brookside, Steyning Road, Rottingdean, Sussex. E. A. Fermaud, Wm. Petch and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

BREWIN : DANIEL ROBERT, "Sunningdale," North Luffenham, Oakham, Rutland. J. M. Jenkinson, E. G. Culpin and T. F. Trower.

BRUCKER : FREDERICK WILLIAM, Borough Engineer and Architect's Department, Town Hall, Bournemouth ; 36 Victoria Avenue, Winton, Bournemouth. W. H. Mackenzie, A. E. Geens and L. S. Youngman.

BULMER : LEONARD, c/o Messrs. T. H. Johnson & Son, 20 Priory Place, Doncaster ; 18 Marlborough Road, Doncaster. Prof. P. Abercrombie, H. A. Hickson and H. A. Johnson.

CAUSLEY : HARRY ERNEST, County Architect's Department, Somerset County Council, Taunton ; "Rosern," Highfield, Bishop's Hull, Taunton. A. J. Toomer, H. S. W. Stone and E. C. Francis.

CHAPMAN : ARTHUR EDWIN, c/o Messrs. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon, Cambridge ; Oakdene, Histon. Andrew Gray, N. T. Myers and E. J. T. Lutyens.

CHAPMAN : JOHN WILLIAM, Westbury Manor, West Street, Fareham ; "Palmyra," 40 Old Turnpike, Fareham. Norman Atkins, A. L. Roberts and Ernest Bird.

CHEALE : CYRIL JAMES, Miners' Welfare Commission, 29 High Street, Cardiff ; 17 Richmond Crescent, Cardiff. W. M. Traylor, J. A. Dempster and J. H. Forshaw.

CLARKE : ERNEST SEYMOUR, 5 Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2 ; 4 Shortlands Road, Shortlands, Kent. Lt.-Col. P. A. Hopkins, Harold Dicksee and C. B. Marshall.

COVENEY : ALFRED NORMAN, 73 Oxton Road, Birkenhead ; Stillington, Birkenhead Road, Hoylake, Cheshire. G. de C. Fraser, H. E. Davies and G. N. Hill.

CROPPER : NORMAN BRICE, 563 Manchester Road, Denton. Ernest Ogden, G. N. Hill and J. P. Nunn.

DIXON : SYDNEY FIELDING, Borough Surveyor's Office, Palace Avenue, Maidstone ; "Marystede," Penenden Heath Road, Maidstone. S. H. Loweth, R. L. Honey and W. H. Poole.

EGLINTON : CHARLES EDWARD GEORGE, 58 Bridgen Road, Bexley, Kent. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

GENNER : LEOPOLD JOHN ELLACOTT, 5 Victoria Street, S.W.1 ; The Thatch, Aston Rowant, Oxon. Sir James West, Sydney Tatchell and George Coles.

GIBBS : RODERICK GRAHAM, 8 Sherlock Road, Cambridge. G. P. Banyard, D. H. Loukes and J. Macgregor.

HARVEY : ARTHUR EDWARD, A.R.C.A., N.R.D., "Kelmscott," Grevel Lane, Chipping Campden, Glos. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

HAYMAN : WILLIAM JOHN, 21 Obridge Road, Taunton, Somerset. C. H. Biddulph-Pinchard and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

HIND : ALBERT CHARLES, 79 Hartland Drive, Edgware, Middlesex. A. Bulloch and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

HOLMES : REGINALD, 41 Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks ; 4 Garth Grove, Menston. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

JAMES : HAROLD ARTHUR, Sheringdan House, Quay Street, Rhyl, Flintshire. Sir Charles Peers, Sir James West and P. K. Hanton.

JOHNSON : JOHN WILLIAM, 18 Bigby Street, Brigg, Lincs ; 15 Woodbine Avenue, Brigg. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

MACNAB : CHARLES STUART, 20 Cherry Tree Road, East Finchley, N.2. F. C. Webster, O. F. Savege and J. B. F. Cowper.

MANLEY : HARDING EDWARD, South Essex Waterworks Company, Romford ; "Mark Cross," 17 Repton Avenue, Gidea Park, Romford. Wm. Evans and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

MORRIS : SIDNEY, Messrs. Littlewood's Mail Order Stores, Ltd., 49a Derby Lane, Old Swan, Liverpool ; 77 Garmoyle Road, Liverpool. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

OGSTON : ALEXANDER JOHN, County Architect's Department, Essex County Council, Chelmsford ; Grosmont, Beehive Lane, Chelmsford. Jno. Stuart, Wykeham Chancellor and A. E. Wiseman.

PHILLIPS : WILLIAM GEORGE, 9 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1 ; Waverton, Tadworth, Surrey ; 41 Shelvers Way, Tadworth. Thos. Wallis, C. E. Elcock and W. F. Granger.

PREW : WILLIAM SIDNEY AUGUSTUS, Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Bridgwater, Somerset ; Windwhistle Cottage, Lower Enmore, near Bridgwater. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

RIGLEY : Nehemiah, Milford House, Milford, Derbyshire ; 23 Leopold, Derby. F. A. Broadhead, Alfred Thraves and H. H. Dawson.

ROBERTS : ROBERT LLOYD, Earl Road, Mold, Flintshire ; "Dolwen," Mold. F. A. Roberts and the President and Hon. Secretary of the North Wales Architectural Society.

ROBERTSON : WILLIAM ANDREW, F.S.I., Broadhill, Kegworth, near Derby. C. E. Howitt, F. A. Broadhead and John Woollatt.

ROBSON : HERBERT STANLEY VICTOR, County Architect's Department, Bucks County Council, Aylesbury ; Mungers Field, Weston Turville, Aylesbury. W. T. Higgins and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

SHEPHERD : HENRY, County Borough of Bournemouth, Town Hall, Bournemouth ; "Braedene," Bridle Path, Parkstone, Dorset. A. E. Geens, L. S. Youngman and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

SMITH : WALTER KENNETH, c/o Messrs. John Clarke & Son, 82 Leyland Road, Southport. H. E. Davies and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

SMITH : WILFRED JOHN JAMES, c/o Messrs. J. Stanley Beard & Bennett, 101-3 Baker Street, W.1 ; 22 Gyles Park, Stanmore, Middlesex. J. S. Beard, Sydney Tatchell and F. W. Newman.

SPENCER : HENRY, c/o Alan W. Ruddle, Esq., Long Causeway Chambers, Peterborough ; Elton, Peterborough. A. W. Ruddle, A. W. Wilson and H. J. Wilson.

STAFFERTON : WALTER JAMES, 49 Padholme Road, Peterborough. A. W. Wilson and H. J. Wilson and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

STEEDMAN : JAMES ALEXANDER, 10 Rutland Square, Edinburgh ; 72 Morningside Drive, Edinburgh. T. F. Maclennan, J. R. McKay and C. E. Tweedie.

SUTTON : ERNEST THOMAS, 30 High Street, Rainham, Kent. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

TAYLOR : HAROLD, M.C., Regal Chambers, Cavendish Street, Chesterfield ; "Stonegarth," 307 Old Hall Road, Chesterfield. B. D. Thompson, Benjamin Waterhouse and Prof. S. D. Adshead.

WAINWRIGHT : THOMAS, 70 Bickerstaffe Street, St. Helens, Lancs ; Mayfield, 26 Mosboro' Road, Rainford, near St. Helens. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

WATSON : FRANK COOPER, c/o Blaby R.D.C., Council Offices, Narborough, Leicestershire ; 62 Letchworth Road, Leicester. C. C. Ogden, G. A. Cope and A. F. Bryan.

WATSON : REGINALD AUSTIN, Town Hall, Bridgwater ; Sandford Lodge, Wembdon, Bridgwater. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

WELLER : WILLIAM JOHN HARRISON, 15 King Street, Wolverhampton ; "Longfield," Penn Road, Wolverhampton. A. T. Butler, E. C. Lavender and L. E. Harper.

WHEELER : HARRY, County Architect's Department, County Hall, Chelmsford ; Little Gables, Beehive Lane, Galleywood, Chelmsford. Jno. Stuart, Wykeham Chancellor and A. E. Wiseman.

WILLIAMS : EDWARD WATKIN, 7 Coleshill Street, Flint, North Wales ; Te Ardha, Flint. F. A. Roberts, J. P. Nunn and G. N. Hill.

WILLIS : STANLEY, Albany House, Britannia Square, Worcester. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (*d*).

WILSON : HENRY, O.B.E., Charing Cross, Grangemouth ; 39 Vicar Street, Falkirk ; Sandyloan, Laurieston, Falkirk. A. N. Malcolm, E. S. Bell and A. M. McMichael.

ELECTION : FEBRUARY, 1943

An election of candidates for membership will take place in February 1943. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 25 January 1943.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS ASSOCIATES (5)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

DAITSCH : MISS THELMA [Univ. of Cape Town], 10 Ave Normandie Sea Point, Cape Town. F. M. Glennie, Clifford Holliday and Prof. L. W. T. White.

HOPE : RICHARD EDWARD GODFREY, B.Arch.(Rand) [Univ. of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg], "Headley," 121 Dundalk Avenue, Parkview, Johannesburg. A. Stanley Furner, D. M. Sinclair and A. J. Marshall.

NANDWANA : LAKHAJI KALABHAI [Final], opp. Telegraph Office, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, India. C. M. Master, D. W. Ditchburn and H. F. King.

WALKER : FREDERICK ARTHUR [Edinburgh College of Art], 209 Home Street, Winnipeg, Canada. J. R. McKay, A. L. Campbell and T. F. Maclennan.

YOULDON : EDWIN BURNETT, B.Arch.(Witwatersrand) [Univ. of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg], 27 St. Patrick Road, Houghton Estate, Johannesburg, South Africa. A. S. Furner, Gordon Leith and D. M. Sinclair.

Notices

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

THE R.I.B.A. REGISTER OF ASSISTANTS SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS

Members and Students of the R.I.B.A. and the Allied and Associated Societies are reminded that a Register of Assistants seeking engagements is kept at the offices of the Royal Institute.

An assistant seeking employment should obtain from the Secretary R.I.B.A. the necessary form on which particulars must be given as to the applicant's age, qualifications, salary required, references, etc.

Architects, whether members of the R.I.B.A. or not, will be furnished on application with the names and addresses of persons desiring employment as assistants, improvers or clerks of works as the case may be. Architects applying for assistants should give the following particulars of their requirements : (1) whether temporary or permanent engagement ; (2) junior or senior assistants ; (3) particulars of duties and style of work ; (4) salary offered.

MEMBERS' COLUMN

ROLF JENSEN [*A.*], B.Arch.(Liv.), succeeded in escaping from Singapore after the Japanese occupation in February ; and after a six weeks' journey arrived in Australia. Mr. Jensen had been engaged up to this time on work in connection with essential services ; as Singapore Assistant Municipal Architect.

As soon as a passage becomes available he intends to return to the United Kingdom.

MR. LESLIE C. WOOD [*A.*] has for sale a box of Stanley's best quality drawing instruments and a set of their beam compass heads. Both little used and in first-rate condition. Offers to 27, Castle Crescent, Reading, Berks.